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GENEVA VERDICT IS OPPOSED TO SECRET MOVES

British Diplomacy Is Criticized Over the Anglo-French Accord

LORD CUSHENDUN RETURNS TO LONDON

Delegates Hastily Called to Consider the Plans for New Palace

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—League circles in Geneva are much concerned at the effect which the publication of the French confidential note on the Anglo-French naval compromise may have on American opinion. The whole affair is regarded as most unfortunate and there is some sharp criticism here of the needless secrecy in which the negotiations were involved. It is hoped, however, that the limelight which is now thrown on the secret instructions of the French Foreign Office to its diplomatic agents will at least remove the suspicion in the United States that there is any secret arrangement in the compromise for the pooling of navies and putting up a united front to the United States on the cruiser problem.

What, it is asked here, was British diplomacy doing that it should have so lost its sense of direction as to conclude an arrangement, however tentative, which appears to raise most acute issues at the Geneva naval conference.

British Reply to Criticism

To this criticism the British reply, as seen here, is that Great Britain and France were only carrying out the duty laid on them by the president of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in endeavoring to arrange their differences, and that no harm has been done, since, if the compromise is objectionable to the other powers, it can be adjusted.

The plan was conceived, so runs the British argument, not as a final arrangement, but as the basis for discussion which is proved by the fact that although it is proposed that eight-inch-gun cruisers shall be limited, the number of such ships is left open.

General Geneva Verdict

In the meantime, before assuming that the United States will object to the compromise, would it not be wiser, say British and French critics, to wait and hear what the United States has to say on the question. Why jump at the conclusion that the United States is opposed to a scheme which is an honest attempt to solve the difficulties of the question.

Nevertheless the general verdict at Geneva is that these secret moves on the naval chessboard were a mistake and that British diplomacy has not shown its customary tact and skill in the matter of the Anglo-French naval compromise. A charitable explanation is that Sir Austen Chamberlain was not quite "up to the mark" at the time, but Lord Cushendun, who has returned to London with it, is said, doing his best to repair any mischief that has been done. He hinted in Geneva that, if necessary, the whole compromise could be scrapped, and he let every one understand that he was prepared to act, not as an understudy to

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Parking Center Attracts Visitors

Norfolk Business Men and Oil Company Combine in Civic Enterprise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORFOLK, Va.—Special efforts to attract visitors to this city have resulted in the establishment of a community parking center where visitors' cars may be parked at any time, the lack of a city tag serving as a free pass.

Residents of the city can have free parking privilege here by obtaining a ticket from the Retail Merchants' Association; otherwise, they pay a fee of 25 cents.

The association and the South Atlantic Oil Company have mutually contracted to make this free parking privilege possible, the oil company furnishing the space, and the merchants' association being responsible for other expenses.

A plan for financing construction of a large city auditorium which will help to make Norfolk a convention city, without increasing taxes, has been laid before the City Council after having been endorsed by representatives of civic and business groups here. The plan is in the hands of the city manager for investigation and report.

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Lower Air Mail Rate Increases Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Louis, Mo.

REDUCTION in air mail postage rates resulted in an increase of 150 per cent in tonnage carried during the month of August, officers of the Robertson Aircraft Corporation, operators of the St. Louis-Chicago air mail route, have announced.

Air mail postage was reduced from 10 cents a half ounce to 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction, Aug. 1. The Robertson Company carried approximately 7500 pounds of mail during August, as compared with 3000 pounds, the average monthly total in the past.

STREET RAILWAY DECLARED TO BE REGAINING FIELD

Trolley Companies Report
High Speed to Be Vital
Requisite of Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—Motorbuses and street cars have adopted each other's best points in their efforts to attract riders and give service, it was shown in the exhibits of the annual convention of American Electric Railway Association here. In many cases it was difficult to determine at first whether the buses and which were street cars.

Low, rakish lines of pleasure automobiles adopted by the street cars, together with bumpers, stop lights, double headlights and other accessories usually thought of as applying only to automobiles mark many of the new street cars exhibited.

One type of street car displayed has ungreased tracks. It is electric with a regulation trolley, but has rubber tired wheels. Its trolley is considerably longer than the average one used by the street cars on tracks and in that way permits of more freedom of driving than is enjoyed by the motorman of the standard type.

Most of the motorbuses shown are patterned on street-car lines, adding to the similarity that marks the two branches of transportation. Many are of the two-motor type, with a motor on each side of the bus, under the floor. The result is much additional space inside the bus for passengers and crew.

Colors Louder, Cars Quieter
Nearly every color of the rainbow is used by manufacturers. They range from quiet pastel to purple and yellow.

The day of the noisy street car is scheduled to pass, inspection of the new cars indicates. Motors are suspended from car frames, rather than from the axles. Rubber is generally used to avoid contact of metal on metal. Use of aluminum bodies has made the cars at least one-third lighter in weight. This has added to the quiet trend, as aluminum is a nonconductor of sound and does its part in eliminating the clangor that accompanies the old steel-bodied cars.

With the advantage of comfort, luxury and quietness embodied in their street cars, and with buses of the same type to supplement service in the cities, the 10,000 members of the association turned their attention to discussion of ways and means to speed up the factory.

Reports show that the street car is coming back as a means of transportation in the cities, officials declared. Better service and better cars have combined to do this. If the railway companies are allowed to speed up their cars 50 per cent there will be no question as to the choice of the public between its automobiles and its street cars, said G. A. Richardson, chairman of the association's rapid transit committee.

Chicago Move Succeeds

"Chicago's experiment of abolishing parking of automobiles in the loop district and speeding up street cars 25 per cent has proven very

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

CHURCHES TAKE UP MOVE TO GET OUT LARGE VOTE

Massachusetts Is Active in
Checking Lists and to Get
All Registered

A movement among Massachusetts churches to bring a 100 per cent informed church vote to the ballot box, without regard to party affiliations, has brought, in its early stages "a very gratifying response to the program of the Christian citizenship department of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, according to the Rev. Dr. E. Tallmadge Root, general secretary of the federation.

"The citizenship department is covering the entire State, every church having been asked to appoint a citizenship committee and to check off the church list with the voting list and to follow up those unregistered, Mr. Root said. No report has been asked from churches outside of 15 cities in Greater Boston, but information that has been received indicates a general, hearty approval and response.

"About 450 churches in these 15 cities have been intensively covered from this office. Our field workers have already got in touch with 137 of these. About 50 church lists have been received and others are coming in daily. Also four churches are known definitely to be checking their own lists. Twenty-five lists have been checked and returned by headquarters.

Many Found to Be Unregistered

"On an average one-third of the total membership of each church has been found unregistered. Such facts are arousing the churches to active effort and this will be followed up by personal work. There is every indication that churches whose lists have been sent in have been impressed, and that work is being done which cannot yet be reported from this office."

After obtaining the lists of unregistered voters among their church membership, local church committees will seek through precinct representatives to get each one of these unregistered voters to register. They explain the program before church societies and Bible classes, and in labor meetings, to which neighbors are invited whether church women or not. Finally, they plan to telephone to each person the night before the election, urging him or her to go to the polls and vote.

Though the church federation has recorded its policy on prohibition and some other national policies, Mr. Root has emphasized repeatedly that the work of the citizenship department is not in any way partisan and is distinct from the other activities of the federation.

Indones No Candidate

"This department is not concerned with any issue or candidate," he has written in all letters communicating the plan to churches. "It is an expression of the conviction that the ballot is a sacrament of citizenship; that church members should set an example of faithful, conscientious, independent and intelligent voting."

Group co-operation in the citizenship work by churches belonging to the Massachusetts Federation of Churches has been especially active in Everett, Chelsea, Lynn and Somerville, Mr. Root said, and in many places federations of women's church societies have done much of the work.

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STEEL ALLOYS SEEN AS FIELD FOR STUDY

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Miss Frances Weaver, reading a paper on "Metallurgical Progress" at the concluding session of the Women Engineers Conference at Bristol University, declared that there was a vast undiscovered territory for metallurgists, particularly in the realm of steel alloys. The annual loss due to corrosion of iron and steel was estimated at well over £500,000,000, and this was being combated by a more extensive use of stainless metal which, although not stainless in a correct sense of the word, possesses big resistance to corrosion.

With the wide range of tensile strength now available, the next few years should see enormous increases in its use.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Woman's Influence in Politics

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The unusual number of women's votes was acknowledged by Conservative leaders to be one of the determining factors. Stockholm's voting followed the same trend as that of the remainder of the country.

The Conservatives are now free to institute the following readjustments: inhibit Communism, which has gained 150,000 votes in the land,

particularly as exercised in the extraterritorial rights of its commercial delegation; a flexible educational system; modernize defense; reduce taxes; reorganize road systems and arrange better co-operation; strongly support agriculture; defend individual freedom of labor against monopolistic methods of unions; protect the nation's steel industry, and safeguard individual rights of property.

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Evidences of Campus Interest

"In the spring term 'presidential campaigns' were carried on with picnics and women who will cast their first vote this November in the campaign for President of the United States."

REPORT CARD DAYS

"Even the most casual visitor to our college campuses can have ample external proof that such an impression is unfounded."

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They Face the World Eager to Learn



The Above Is a Typical Group of Appalachian Mountain Stock Long Denied the Privileges of More Enlightened Districts in the United States, and Now Gradually Being Accorded the Opportunity to Acquire Knowledge. They Show Eager Desire to Learn, and Those Who Have Come into Contact With Them Are Enthusiastic Over the Possibility Thus Opened.

SWEDEN BACKS CONSERVATIVES AT BALLOT BOX

Victory of Importance to
North Europe—Women
a Decisive Factor

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Complete returns in the national elections register a decisive Conservative victory, a result that is of great importance to north European politics.

The Red bloc and Socialist-Communist alliance formed by the Social Democrats in the hope of gaining a majority vote in Parliament proved unfortunate not only for the Social Democrats, who thereby lost heavily, but it is also不利 for the country, in that the Communists gained a marked number of votes, regaining two mandates from Stockholm electorates in Parliament's second chamber, lost four years ago. One of these mandates is held by the editor of the Swedish Communist newspaper, who was recently elected a member of the Soviet executive committee in Moscow.

Proves Nation Stable

The so-called Nationalist bloc, consisting of Conservatives as well as Liberals and Independents, has now, by registering 1,333,000 votes, gained a majority in Parliament. The Conservatives won several thousand votes from the Social Democrats.

The election has proved that the mass of Swedes, including a surprising number of the working class, are

more than 1,000,000 boys and girls

and Andrew Jacksons—eager for education, but without opportunities for personal development, are scattered through the Appalachian Range, said Miss LaVerne.

No extensive efforts have

been made to provide these children

with educational advantages because

it has not been realized generally

that their numbers are so large, she said.

There are 3,500,000 persons dwell-

ing in remote districts of the Appal-

achian, she continued. "As families

in these districts are very large,

it is probable that about two-thirds

of this number are children. They

are scattered throughout the

REVOLT AGAINST SMITH SPREADS, ALABAMAN SAYS

Democrats Opposed to Nominee Reported Waging Vigorous Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With established headquarters here, and practically every county organized, the Anti-Smith Democrats of Alabama are waging a vigorous campaign against Governor Smith.

The work of the organization has gone steadily forward and for the last 90 days the Hoover sentiment has been increasing, reaching its present stage of state-wide strength. "The state is in revolt," Judge Hugh A. Locke, state chairman and a prominent Baptist layman, declared in an interview. "Alabama is thoroughly convinced that Tammany Hall is trying to take charge of the Democratic Party, and is using the South to do this.

"Lifelong Democrats are determined that Alabama shall not be lined up with the repudiation of prohibition or of the immigration law.

"We are making an aggressive fight for Hoover.

"We are admitting into our organization only Democrats. Our organization has one objective, and that is seeing that Alabama revolts against the leadership of Tammany in the Democratic Party. Of course, this includes the defeat of Al Smith for President."

Sent out from headquarters in a leaflet by Judge Locke is a call to Alabama Democrats, headed, "Awake, America!" saying in part:

"The Tammany tiger is at the door of the White House, disguised in the doker skin of Democracy. Religious and political freedom is imperiled."

Those serving on the committee with Judge Locke are: George H. Malone, vice-chairman, Dothan; J. B. Wadsworth, vice-chairman, Gadsden; H. L. Anderson, secretary, Birmingham; E. M. Elliott, treasurer, Birmingham; Samuel L. Dawson, chairman of organization, Birmingham; H. L. Anderson, chairman of speakers, Birmingham; E. M. Elliott, chairman of finance, Birmingham. Members of the executive committee are: F. B. Yelding, Birmingham; Paul Haley, Oakman; John W. Sibley, Birmingham; Johnston Moore, Montgomery; Will Lee, Columbia; J. S. Benson, Scottsboro, and Horace Turner, Mobile.

W. C. T. U. Issues 1,000,000 Leaflets on Smith's Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued a million leaflets entitled "The Record of Governor Alfred E. Smith," giving an outline of Governor Smith's record on liquor and other related questions while he was in the legislature and as governor of New York State.

The leaflet declares "the saloon record of Governor Smith is a fitting prelude to his promise that if he reaches the White House he will head the way back to legalized liquor."

"For 25 years he has voted and worked with the Tammany machine for more saloons, longer hours for the sale of booze and against prohibition."

Presbyterian Moderator Makes Appeal for Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Hugh K. Walker, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has appealed to the membership of the church to vote for Herbert Hoover in a message to that denomination just published in the Presbyterian Magazine, official organ of the church.

Dr. Walker says he has voted the prohibition ticket for 42 years; that he will oppose the election of Alfred E. Smith, "not because of his religious affiliations, but because he has gone out of his way to announce himself as the implacable foe of the things that we count most dear."

Dr. Walker is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles.

Republicans to Run Own Radio Studio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—It's own radio studio is to be operated by the western division of the Republican National Committee, it is announced here. James W. Good, western campaign man-

ager, is to be the first of a list of speakers to give brief talks each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:15 Chicago daylight saving time. Station WBBM will do the broadcasting.

Alfred I. du Pont Joins Hoover Boosters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—Alfred I. du Pont, one of the largest individual stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has sent a telegram from Europe declaring he is for Herbert Hoover for President because "prosperity is the leading issue in the campaign."

"Mr. Hoover is a man who can iron out whatever economic problems exist and direct governmental affairs in such a way as to keep American business and the American standard of living on the present high plane," he said.

Moses and Harrison in Radio Debate Oct. 14

CONCORD, N. H. (P)—George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, has announced he would debate with Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, in New York City on Oct. 14 on the subject: "Hoover and Smith." He said the debate would be broadcast.

Ohio's Election Inquiry Under Way

Three Lawyers Selected to Assist Attorney-General Special Jury Called

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—The States' investigation of election conditions in Cleveland goes under way here with the announcement from Edward C. Turner, Attorney-General of Ohio, of the appointment of three attorneys to aid in the inquiry. A special grand jury has been called and the State of Ohio has appropriated \$50,000 to finance it.

Mr. Turner's assistants will be Maurice Bermon, former Common Pleas judge of Cuyahoga County and now president of the Cleveland Bar Association, who was active in getting the investigation started; John A. Elden, Cleveland attorney, who has represented the Attorney-General's office in Cleveland since Mr. Turner took office two years ago, and Henry S. Ballard of Columbus, former Assistant Attorney-General of Ohio.

Mr. Turner and his assistants began action at once to combat a taxpayers' suit brought in Common Pleas Court to compel the board of elections to burn the ballots used at the primary election in August. These ballots have been impounded at Mr. Turner's request. The suit is regarded as an effort on the part of certain interests to dodge the investigation now under way, and it is contested also by Edward C. Stanton, prosecutor of Cuyahoga County, who is co-operating with Mr. Turner in his investigation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT WORKERS FOR HOOVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Considering the Eighteenth Amendment the culmination of a century of temperance work in the United States and that it should not suffer modification or nullification, the Women's Law Enforcement Committee of Southern California, whose national affiliations represent more than 10,000,000 women, is strongly organized for Herbert Hoover, because of his pledge to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

The committee is a bi-partisan organization, its members being well distributed among the two major political parties.

MR. HOOVER INDORSED BY POLISH-AMERICANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—The Republican Party was indorsed by the Federation of Polish-American Political Clubs of New England when the delegates voted, 64 to 20, in favor of the ticket headed by Herbert Hoover, at a meeting here.

The decision was reached after three hours of debate by the delegates, who represent clubs in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Alphonse S. Bacherowski, president, said the leaders at the convention spoke for 40,000 to 50,000 voters.

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MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Absentee registration has just closed in New York City with a total of 3574 voters hav-

Favored to Succeed Calles



Mexico Expected to Choose Dry and Baseball 'Fan' as President

Emilio Portes Gil Is Also Friend of United States and Civilian—Former Governor of Tamaulipas Has Become Calles Secretary of Interior

MEXICO CITY (P)—A prohibitionist, baseball "fan" and friend of the United States will be President of Mexico if Emilio Portes Gil, who is among those strongly suggested to succeed General Calles Dec. 1, is selected by Congress as Provisional President.

Portes Gil (pronounced "feel") is a close friend of President Calles. He is a civilian, a lawyer, and since 1925 has been Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. He recently became Minister of Gobernacion (Interior) in the Calles Cabinet.

He is an opponent of gambling, and does not smoke nor drink intoxicants. He supports, and may be expected to continue, if he is Provisional President, the Calles policies on all important questions. His attitude on the religious question is "The laws of the country must be enforced." That also is the way President Calles has defined his own attitude.

Favors Foreign Investments

Portes Gil favors encouraging foreign investments in Mexico, but upon the same terms Calles has prescribed—which, in effect, are that foreign capital must come to Mexico, not to exploit the country and people, but to co-operate, to work harmoniously, to obey Mexican laws and not to expect special privileges that Mexicans themselves do not have.

Portes Gil advocates international good will and friendly Mexican-United States relations. He has let it be known that he would be willing to go half way to meet Dwight D. Morrow, the United States Ambassador, in amicable adjustments of issues, and in maintenance of friendship between the two countries. Meeting anybody half way is one of his specialties, so it would seem that the Morrow-Calles good will teamwork may continue if the principals are Morrow-Portes Gil.

Portes Gil is a stocky man of sturdy frame and strong face, a student, and considered unusually

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FUEL EXPERTS ARE TO DISCUSS POWER PROBLEM

Representatives of 54 Countries Meet in London—Two Schools of Thought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Marquess of Reading opened the World Power Fuel Conference here in the absence of Lord Melchett, who is visiting in Canada. Discussing the scope of the conference in a preliminary interview, Lord Reading said that the conference would enable two distinct schools of thought on the production of power from fuel to compare notes, namely that which believes in high temperature carbonization and that which holds that the future lies with a low temperature process. Another important question was that of the training of fuel technicians.

The conference will remain in session until Oct. 6. There is a large attendance of representatives from all parts of the world including the United States and Canada, 54 countries in all being represented.

The object of the conference is to discuss fuel problems and possibilities in the light of the latest knowledge; and 150 technical papers—some from America, some from Germany, some from Russia, some from Britain and so forth—have been prepared as materials for debate.

New Developments

B. F. Haanel, of the Ottawa Department of Mines, has written a report on Canadian fuel problems showing how continually increasing demand promises new developments, particularly in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

The Polish coal trade, which competes with that of Britain, and a new and highly efficient supply of cheap liquid fuel, known as paraffin mazout, which Russia is putting upon the market, are subjects of other communications.

Dr. R. Heinze, on behalf of that authoritative body, the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, discusses low temperature carbonization in Germany, where immense progress has been made since the war. His general conclusion is that low-temperature carbonization has a great future.

P. Yanoushevsky, on behalf of the Russian National Committee on internal combustion engines, describes experiments with Diesel engine-driven locomotives on Russian railways. He says:

"The Diesel locomotive has pulled trains 15 per cent greater in weight at a speed 8 per cent higher. In some cases the trains pulled by the Diesel locomotives were 35 per cent heavier compared with the trains pulled by the steam locomotives. The ratio of fuel consumption of steam locomotives and Diesel locomotives is 4 for the No. 2 Diesel locomotive and 4.5 for the No. 3 Diesel locomotive; this is equal to a potential annual saving of 450,000 tons of liquid fuel."

Internal Combustion

A. Buechi, on behalf of the Swiss National Committee on internal combustion engines, describes the exhaust turbine-driven supercharged type. This latest development in Diesel design, Mr. Buechi says, is on a system similar to that of the compound steam engine, in which the steam passes through from two to four successive stages, except that in the internal combustion form there are only two stages in which the gases do work. The results it has given are remarkable.

"Pulverized Fuel Firing" is dealt with among others by F. H. Rosencrantz of the Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, Great Britain. Mr. Rosencrantz says: "Expressed in broad terms, small boilers should be equipped with stokers, and large boilers with pulverized fuel. The greater the number of boilers involved, the stronger is the position for pulverized fuel, and vice versa."

Dr. Margaret Fishenden of the British Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, discusses the relative economy of different forms of heating appliances for household use. She finds that electricity will have to come down in price to less than 1d. a unit before it will become a serious rival to gas at 1d. a therm for cooking or occasional room warming.

R. P. Sloan discusses the economic utilization of fuels in the production of electricity, on behalf of the Incorporated Association of Electrical Power Companies of Great Britain.

Col. Sir Frederick Nathan of the Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, Great Britain, draws attention to the possibilities of producing power \$165,000.

from alcohol grown in the British Empire. He also makes the interesting admission, however, that the output of this class of fuel from potatoes in Germany has fallen from 80,000,000 gallons annually before the war to 6,500,000 gallons now, while in France it has gone down in the case of that obtained from sugar beet from 26,500,000 gallons to 12,000,000.

The question of the utilization of low-grade fuels in Russia is examined in two highly technical papers by Prof. L. K. Ramzin, who discusses economical methods of burning wood.

WOMAN CANDIDATE CONTINUES IN RACE

Mrs. Edith H. McFadden of Cambridge, who recently fled as an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on a tax reform platform, will go through with her plans for a campaign, she has announced after communications with Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, regarding possible withdrawal.

Ordinarily a Republican, Mrs. McFadden offered to leave the race under certain conditions, including acceptance by the party nominee for Governor of her policy of non-reform.

While caring for the immediate needs of the thousands of homeless, officials look forward to measures for re-establishing the refugees and furnishing them a new start until they can pick up their own burdens.

End of Emergency Foreseen

Howard W. Selby, chairman of the Palm Beach County Red Cross Committee, said his chapter was ready formally to request that the national Red Cross take over all relief work. He said his workers would continue through this week, but that the real emergency period probably would end by the middle of the week.

Florida cities were speeding additional supplies and personnel. Boats and trucks offered the most feasible means of transporting relief to the tier of razed towns along the shores of Lake Okeechobee. Crews were engaged in clearing highways now under water. They were reporting the finding of many bodies.

At Palm Beach and West Palm Beach carpenters sought to repair the damage and enable the communities to get back to work. Many stores, closed during the last week, planned to open again.

The problem of rehabilitation of farms occupied relief forces. Estimates made by Fred H. Harries of Miami for the Federal Government said that the farm loss had been approximately \$2,500,000 in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, and that a minimum of \$300,000 was required to start again.

Arthur Goebel, flying his Lockheed Vega Yankee Doodle, won the non-stop race. His time was 15 hours and 17 minutes with an average of 129.47 miles an hour. In addition to the \$3000 first prize, Goebel won a leg on the \$5000 gold trophy and a small gold model of the large trophy.

Officials plan to make the race an annual event and possession of the large gold trophy will come only after three successive victories.

Goebel was the only entrant to compete the hop.

Other Class A Entrants

Other Class A entrants follow: George W. Hopkins, Detroit, Stinson Jr., second, \$900. Time, 25:21:28; average speed, 82.39 miles.

Theodore W. Kenyon, Boston, Challenger, third, \$400. Time, 26:26:27; average speed, 79.49 miles.

J. Whittman, Fond du Lac, Pheasant, fourth, \$200. Time, 28:22:47; average speed, 70.64 miles.

J. Shelley Charles, Richmond, Va., Eagle Pock, fifth, Time, 29:45:15; average speed, 69.64 miles.

A. H. Kreider, Hagerstown, Md., Challenger, sixth, Time, 30:54:40; average speed, 68 miles.

Dick Myhres, Los Angeles, Simplex, seventh, Time, 32:49:77; average speed, 64.04 miles.

Elfred Stanley and Ralph Haynes, Elmira, N. Y., eighth, Time, 34:3:41.

E. Ballough Takes Second Prize

E. E. Ballough of Chicago, the only other class B entrant to arrive, took second prize of \$900. His time was 35:12:12 with an average speed of 83.12 miles an hour.

Emil Burdin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

MR. TILSON RE NOMINATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Col. John Q. Tilson, majority leader in the national House of Representatives, was renominated for Congress from the Third Connecticut District.

Two steamships were on their way to Ponce and Mayaguez with relief supplies donated by the people of the Dominican Republic to be distributed through the Red Cross.

Mr. Baker, who returned from a trip to the Virgin Islands, said that 17,500 persons in St. Croix needed help.

"I have never worked at the scene of any disaster where similar eager co-operation and zeal to help was expressed," he said in speaking of the situation here. "Every doctor on the island is working for us and there is hardly a man, woman or child of the middle or upper classes who has not asked to do something or who is not taking an active part in the work."

ROYALTIES CHECK MINING INDUSTRY

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—M. Phillips Price, speaking at a mass meeting of miners at Millom, Cumberland, said that one reason for the unemployment in Britain.

W.R. MEMORIAL DEDICATED

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (P)—The World War memorial here was dedicated on Saturday. It stands atop Walnut Hill Park and is a monument with limestone shaft 12 feet in diameter rising 90 feet with an American eagle, wings outspread, surmounting it. The memorial cost \$165,000.

R. P. Sloan discusses the economic utilization of fuels in the production of electricity, on behalf of the Incorporated Association of Electrical Power Companies of Great Britain.

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REHABILITATION BEGUN IN STORM AREA OF FLORIDA

Rebuilding Starts—Shops and Roads Are Reopened.—Clothing Supplied

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (P)—Rehabilitation needs crowd the picture of emergency relief in the storm area of Florida.

While caring for the immediate needs of the thousands of homeless, officials look forward to measures for re-establishing the refugees and furnishing them a new start until they can pick up their own burdens.

High Rates Due to Absorption by Stock Market, Financiers Declare

and moreover, the incentive to employ this liquid capital in business would have been greater," says the article.

Allowance must be made for the liberal supply of capital secured during the period of low-money rates and high stock exchange values and for improvement in production and manufacturing processes.

"Nevertheless," says Mr. Stern, "the new departure deflects so much from the methods observed in the past by experienced merchants and industrial enterprises that it is not surprising that in some quarters the need of precautionary measures should have been agitated to protect the community against a possible reversal of a policy so recently come into favor."

One point may be stressed: the concern of the federal reserve authorities to the grain trade advancing to a higher plane of business ethics—its members are being broad-minded as they are able to understand the other man's side of the controversy. They realize, he said, that it is not only more ethical but more business-like and more profitable to adjust a difference upon a friendly basis rather than allow it to go to arbitration or to litigation.

The grain has given active support to inland waterway development of this country, it was brought out at the convention. One result is the passage of the Denison bill by Congress increasing capitalization of the Inland Waterways Corporation, providing greatly increased barge line service on the Mississippi-Missouri rivers system. Grain is already moving down the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans while the Missouri is expected to be open to Sioux City in a short time.

Charles Quinn of Toledo, secretary of the organization submitted reports on pending legislative matters, and expressed opposition of the grain trade to the increasing federal restrictions on trading in futures, which is now the object of several bills for consideration of Congress.

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Grain Men Indorse Move to Establish Farm as Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

that one committee may be able to handle the work, it was pointed out.

Mr. Sturtevant said that the reason for the decline in arbitration cases was due to the grain trade advancing to a higher plane of business ethics—its members are being broad-minded as they are able to understand the other man's side of the controversy. They realize, he said, that it is not only more ethical but more business-like and more profitable to adjust a difference upon a friendly basis rather than allow it to go to arbitration or to litigation.

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BOSTON TO SEE NIGHT FLYING

Three lighted planes in night flying formation will take off from the Boston airport next Monday, dodging back and forth over the city in an effort to evade the army searchlights that will attempt to seek them out.

These maneuvers, the first of their kind to be seen in Boston, are planned to signalize the opening of the New England Aviation Exposition, to be held at that time in conjunction with the Boston Radio Show.

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PRINTERS' UNION ACTS

Apprenticeship remains the best way to teach printing, and public school printing courses are inadequate and place a needless tax upon the community, according to a resolution sent to the International Typographical Union by the Boston Union, No. 13. The resolution asked a nation-wide survey of the teaching of printing, stating a belief that such courses do not qualify graduates to compete with a man having a single year's apprenticeship.

LEGION TO GET OUT VOTE

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, at its first session under the new commander, Dr. William H. Mullin of South Boston, appointed a committee of five vice commanders to bring to the attention of all former service men regardless of party affiliations their duty to take part in all civic matters.

TAKEN FROM BUSINESS

"Undoubtedly, also, if the rates for short-term money had not proved so attractive, a certain share would have been invested for longer terms, viz., in the actual purchase of bonds:

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First Vessel Specially Designed to Employ New Form of Fuel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—A vital development in marine engineering is indicated by the placing with the Blythswood Shipbuilding Company (Limited), Scotstoun, Glasgow, by the Berwindmoor Steamship Company (Limited), Liverpool, of an order for a cargo-carrying steamer of 8000 tons dead weight, in which pulverized coal will be used as fuel for the raising of steam. This is the first vessel specially designed and built for the use of pulverized coal.

The vessel will be a coal and iron ore carrier about 300 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, 32 feet in depth, and of 8000 tons dead weight. The designed speed is 10½ to 11 knots loaded.

The "raw" coal will be carried in ordinary bunkers and it will be pulverized on board by a special plant, which will require comparatively little space, but will rise through the decks to a fair height. After being reduced to a fine powder the coal will pass into a hermetically sealed storage chamber, from which it will be forced into the furnaces through nozzles, in a way similar to that used for oil fuel, and will form a fine spray, which, when burning, will maintain a constant heat, easily controlled by the engineers in charge.

It is believed that the use of pulverized coal as fuel for steam-raising will have a number of advantages. The stoking will be as simple as that of oil, and there will be no open furnace doors, no stokers such as those employed on board ordinary coal-fired vessels; and the stokehold will always be clean and cool. Incidentally, the use of pulverized coal will mean an increased demand for the home product, and will entail in consequence, more work for miners.

HOTELS URGE CONTROL OF TOURIST CAMPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Hotel proprietors of the province have appealed to the provincial government for action in respect of the increasing number of tourist stopping places. Hotels are feeling the competition of these resorts very keenly. The rush of United States motor tourists has led to the establishing of thousands of casual tourist homes along the highway, and it is charged that some of them are undesirable on moral and temperance grounds.

Where the homes are organized into "chains," or where they are subject to municipal restrictions, there is little complaint, but the hotel men believe there should be a provincial standard and a reasonable license fee.

OIL RECIPROCITY FOR U. S. AND HOLLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The United States of America has recognized Holland as a reciprocating state under the terms of the United States-Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The Hague Government has been notified of this decision by the United States Minister in that city.

As a result of this decision the Colonial Petroleum Company, a sub-

sidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will undertake the search and exploitation of important oil concessions granted to this company some time ago under the provision that the United States of America would make the above-mentioned declaration of reciprocity for Dutch oil interests in the United States. Thus the negotiations in this matter have been satisfactorily completed.

Movies Induce Reading of Books

Wireless Also Responsible for Revival of Books Forgotten for Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—When motion pictures became popular, and again when the wireless spread everywhere, much concern was expressed that these developments might lessen interest in and the demand for books. Very definite evidence that the reverse is the case is now supplied by the Croydon Libraries Committee.

The committee says, in a report it has just issued, that both the wireless and the movies have given great stimulus to the reading of books, many of which had become moribund and had not been in circulation for years. The British Broadcasting Company co-operates with libraries throughout the country by providing information concerning all books mentioned in broadcast lectures or in other features, and the Croydon committee says it has purchased every book thus recommended.

In addition to the list received from the broadcasting company, the central library in Croydon has a private receiving set of its own, and an attendant listens in on all literary lectures in order that no time may be lost in providing library patrons with any book mentioned, provided its purchase seems within reason.

So far as the moving pictures are concerned, it has been noticed that any film dealing with an established literary work invariably causes a demand for the original book. This has been notably true of Hugo's "Notre Dame" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection," while old works of lesser importance, like "Ben Hur," have again been widely read.

Afghan Precedent Throw to Winds as Queen Souraya Discards the Purdah

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The news that Queen Souraya and members of the Afghan royal family have finally discarded the purdah and have dined unveiled in Kabul in the presence of persons other than members of their family, has been a welcome surprise, says the Statesman.

There was some doubt as to whether, as in Persia, the Queen would on her return to Afghanistan disappear once more into the obscurity prescribed by the law of the mulahs. This event, therefore, is of great significance to the Moslem world. It is another tribute to the courage of King Amanullah, who has deliberately and at great personal risk thrown off the age-old yoke of the mulahs, who, though they wore European customs of the latest European fashion and mixed freely with the guests at the banquets.

PRESS "COPY" TO GET NEW POSTAL RATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Newspaper editors of Britain are threatened with an inundation of extra correspondence owing to the decision of the Postmaster-General "to reconsider" to allow manuscript letters which are sent to editors and are intended for publication to be sent at "inland printed rate of postage letters."

Hitherto such documents have cost 1½d. but now they will only cost 1d.

The Postmaster-General adds: "It is, however, essential if the risk of a surcharge is to be avoided, that the words 'manuscript for press' should appear at the top left-hand corner of the address side of the cover."

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of Lillias Seton to Sir Henry Stewart of Allanton. The highest price of the day was paid for a portrait in oils by Zoffany of Miss Farren, a celebrated actress of the day, who, afterward became Countess of Derby. The portrait shows Miss Farren as Hermione in "The Winter's Tale," and is a happy study. After kind bidding the picture was purchased by Captain Spink, London, for £1200.

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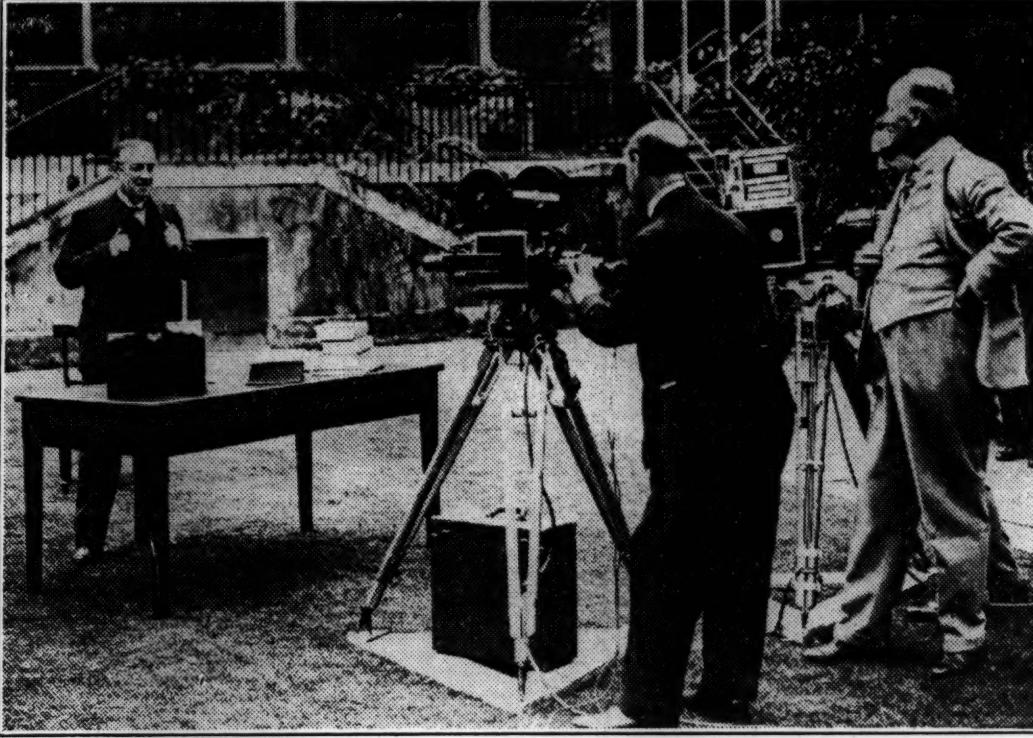
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MR. BALDWIN IN THE ACT OF BEING PHONO-FILMED

British Premier Is Here Seen in the Garden of His Official Residence at No. 10 Downing Street, Making the Voice and Picture Records to Be Taken Round the Country in the Conservative Party's Vans Ready for the Coming General Election.

Novel Electioneering Device in Britain as Party Vans Take Phono-Films on Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has introduced an amusing and novel method of advertising his policies.

Shortly before leaving for Aix-les-Bains, where he is accustomed to spend his summer holidays, Mr. Baldwin spoke for 15 minutes to two "phono-film" cameras in the garden of his house at 10 Downing Street.

This "talking film" will be released for audiences in all parts of the country by the Conservative Party's traveling vans, which are being ex-

tensively used now in preparation for the next general election.

For the first time in the history of Parliament every man and woman in the country will therefore have an opportunity of hearing the Prime Minister.

BELGIAN RAILROADS ARE SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Belgium's state railroads—which are a curious mixture of state enterprise combined with private capital since September, 1926, when railroad shares were presented to all holders of the Belgian floating debt to assist in bringing about the stabilization of the Belgian currency—have progressed remarkably under the "mixed régime" during the past 16 months. A recent report published by the railroad company shows that the net profit during this period amounted to 672,100,000 francs.

Figured in gold francs, the capital of the company has increased by 25 per cent. The receipts, however, have increased by only 20 per cent, while expenses have increased by 43 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that railroad fares and freight rates are lower in Belgium than before the World War; wages for railroad employees, on the other hand, have risen at least 15 per cent.

CEYLON PRISONERS GET TRADE AT SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Various experiments were introduced in the prisons in Ceylon last year with a view to reforming the convicts. These experiments have been altogether success-

ful. There is, for instance, a compulsory school for prisoners of 23 years and under, and in this school education up to the school-leaving certificate standard is given. There are also evening classes for other prisoners, and a commercial class, which has successfully trained prisoners to obtain the proficiency diploma of the Institute of Commerce.

In addition to commercial, technical and other aspects of education, the prison gives its convicts recreation of an interesting variety. There is a very efficient Scout Troop whose members are allowed to attend camps, etc., even outside the prison. Indoor and outdoor games are provided and football and cricket matches are played between different sections. These games have been responsible for a good spirit of comradeship and healthy enthusiasm.

COMMUNISTIC UNIONS IN LATVIA SUPPRESSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, LATVIA—The Ministry of the Interior in Latvia has abolished no less than 12 unions and closed the central bureau in Riga of the Workers' Association, on the ground that they are Communistic and therefore illegal. The police have

been ordered to arrest all Communists and to prohibit their meetings.

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proof that the Communists' unions whose relation with the Social Democratic unions are at present strained had prepared to overturn the democratic government in Latvia and that they have received subvention from Moscow. It is stated that for propaganda purposes alone they had received 260,000 lats. The newspapers and magazines published by these unions were at the same time suppressed. The abolished unions had 5000 members.

Of the 28 members of the Latvian boundary guard arrested for spying for the Soviet, four are condemned for capital punishment, four to life imprisonment, and nine to imprisonment from five to fifteen years.

Dane to Study Arctic Aviation

Greenland to Be Mapped Out—Station Sought for Hydroplanes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A Danish naval aviator is on his way to Greenland in order to ascertain the most suitable localities at which Danish hydro-monoplanes can be stationed there.

The chief of the Danish naval aviation department has for some time been urging that this should be done. He considers that in view of the fact that Denmark possesses so large a colony in the polar regions, it is her duty to install aviation in Greenland in order to gain a fund of experience concerning arctic aviation. Denmark would then be able to supply authentic information on this subject when other nations are in need of enlightenment.

There are, however, other and more practical problems to be solved in connection with the fishery inspections and improving communications between the different parts of this vast country. Greenland must be photographed from the air and mapped out.

A first move in this direction will be the photographing of Disco Island.

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RAYON INDUSTRY SPREADING FAST THROUGH SOUTH

Five States Now Sharing in Expansion and New Sites Are Being Surveyed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The South has seldom been as enthusiastic as it is over the prospects of building up in the next few years a great rayon industry. Five states are now sharing in this rayon expansion, and more are expected to follow. Richmond, Covington, and Waynesboro in this State are getting large rayon producing works.

Roanoke and Hopewell have been rayon centers for several years and continue to witness great plant extensions. The Viscose, du Pont, textile and industrial companies are centering mass production in Virginia, these being the four largest rayon interests in the United States.

Elizabethton and Johnson City, Tenn., expect increased prosperity with the beginning of production in the new Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants. Rome, Ga., has its new Chastain works, and Burlington, N. C., another large factory controlled by Chicago interests. The Delaware Rayon Company at New Castle, Del., is expanding, and the American Enka Corporation is soon to decide among three sites for a 10,000,000-pound plant in Virginia, Tennessee or North Carolina, negotiations depending on the consolidation of smaller properties into a concrete acreage.

Three Units Under Construction

Three units of the rayon plant under construction at Burlington, N. C., are practically completed. They are each 100 feet wide and 300 feet long, and are the first of a number which are to be built at Burlington by Albert M. Johnson, president of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

In Asheville, N. C., a plant for the manufacture of rayon wearing apparel for women has been organized by Phillip Michalove of Asheville, and production will start as soon as all machinery is installed. Mr. Michalove has incorporated the new business as the Reliance Underwear Company.

Cotton Mills Consolidated

Consolidation of the Neely-Travers Cotton Mills of York, S. C., under the firm name of the Neely-Travers Mills, Inc., was effected at a meeting of stockholders at York, S. C. The consolidation firm is capitalized at \$150,000. The consolidation is for operation purposes. The mills manufacture cotton goods.

Textile mills in the Fifth Federal Reserve District are working short hours and disposing of their output with difficulty, says the monthly summary of business and agricultural conditions prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Street Railway Declared to Be Regaining Field

(Continued from Page 1)

successful" Mr. Richardson said. Accidents have been materially reduced and merchants who first opposed the move are now for it.

"The time is near at hand when the streets of the large cities will no longer be able to handle street car, vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For that reason rapid transit appears to be the biggest subject for study in the future.

"The ultimate plan that can readily be accomplished gives to vehicular traffic the present street level, creates a new sub-surface level to give electric cars and trains an uninterrupted right-of-way, and provides an intermediate level for pedestrians."

The report on rapid transit of the committee headed by Mr. Richardson advocates a four-way plan for financing rapid transit. Under this plan the cost would be borne by the city, the property owners, the car riders and the automobile owners. The city's share would be met by taxation to pay for construction and equipment, the property owners by assessments, the car riders by taxation and the motorists by license fees and special taxation.

YALE'S ENTERING CLASS REPRESENTS 41 STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The board of admissions of Yale University announces that 896 students have been admitted to the freshman class. This is the largest entering class in Yale's history, and represent 41 states, and four foreign countries. New York has the largest number with 231. Connecticut has 220; New Jersey, 77;

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Ohio 65, and Massachusetts, 58. The foreign countries represented are France, Mexico, Venezuela, and Canada.

Freshmen Week began with students who intend to earn all or part of their expenses reporting to the business office, and during their hours of work. On Wednesday the new students will receive their schedules of study, and will confer with their faculty advisers. On Friday evening the entire student body will be addressed by Dr. James R. Angell, president. Recitations begin Friday morning.

WOMAN INFLUENCE POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

much more subtle proofs that students of both sexes are conscious of the privileges of citizenship and alive to its responsibilities. Were this not so the country as a whole might be disengaged at the state of its vast educational enterprises, and cynical concerning the results of university training.

Dr. Reinhardt went on to point out that college students as a group are keenly alive to the value to themselves of their voting privilege. "The tremendous issues of the coming campaign," she said, "were not written into party platforms over night; they have been shaping ever since the war or before it; to college men and women the war is a vivid reality.

"Because of the content of today's college curriculum, and the emphasis put upon the study of government, its practical as well as its theoretical applications, they hold definite opinions as to what the war produced of social, economic and political dilemmas.

Students Against War

As a group, students believe war is not a method government should use to solve human problems; they do not want to see the war repeated; they believe that education, if it be broad enough, and if it include reliable information, is the root of international good will. War, students agree, is not made between friendly nations, nor against the will of the people, and the vote is the voice of the people."

Dr. Reinhardt went on to point out that sociology, economics and international affairs have come into their own; the college less abstruse subjects to be tooted over than avenues of approach to actual conditions, events, parliaments, congresses, and all those most stirring activities and clashes of opinion which influence the current of contemporary life.

"These study subjects," she said, "have attracted uncounted students because they show what government has and has not done, and what it might do; moreover, what lack there is in national life of social and moral strength and of knowledge of the will among nations to inhabit the earth peacefully together. Intelligent participation in the vote is the practical expression of what has been learned in such matters."

Dr. Reinhardt continued, "College girls take a phenomenal interest in matters affecting their own future status in business or home life, and, since the applications of this interest are bound to exercise an influence on the governmental point of view and method, they know that it is of little use that they themselves know how to keep house well or to ably discharge the obligations of some profession if the community housekeeping is slippish, covered with the dust of inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption, or if there is unfair discrimination against them in affairs they are capable of undertaking."

Dr. Reinhardt believed that it is of great moment to them, therefore, that the way is more and more being opened for women to hold responsible places in departments of the Federal Government as administrators of the children's bureau, the women's bureau, and the junior division of the United States employment bureau.

"They know," she said, "that it is unreasonable that not more than 10 per cent of the administrative positions in education today are held by women, but they are ready to work to make the attitude of the public more favorable, to persuade appointment

The way of protest against conditions which do not suit women or which seem to them incompatible with the guaranty of the Constitution, is the vote. The vote is the voice of the individual on matters of municipal management, the standard of life in the community, the Nation's place among nations, the conduct of public schools and the administration of public utilities.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

William Penn, Founder of the Peace Colony

There have been great soldiers, men who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or of arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance, men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

ACLOUD of dust rolled along the road that led from London to Essex. It completely covered and hid the narrow yellow coach which lurched from side to side as it rattled over the rough road. Beside the coach on horseback, bearing the dust grimly, was the Admiral he had many times faced the biting, flying salt spray, rode Captain Penn. In spite of the dust which covered him he looked very handsome and well dressed, for, although he was a very young man, in his early twenties, he was already a captain in the Royal Navy and soon to be made rear admiral.

Now, then on the long journey Captain Penn slowed his horse's pace and peered into the coach to see that all was well with his pretty wife and their tiny, rosy-cheeked son, William. Sometimes Mrs. Penn lifted the curtain and peeped proudly out at her husband but dropped it quickly again, for the cloud of dust raised by the horses' hoofs was very thick.

Dust or no dust she was very happy, for she was leaving the dingy, close chambers in the lodging house on Tower Hill. And, because of her husband's good fortune on the high seas, she was moving from London Town to a small estate in the village of Wanstead, in Essex, where she and her son could breathe pure fresh air while her husband was away on his ship. The journey did not seem too long, for she spent her time in day dreams. Near Wanstead was a very good school, and she made up her mind to send William there until he was old enough to go to college. No one could be spared to educate their son, for he must follow in his father's footsteps and be a great man.

Young Admiral Penn

At their pretty home in Wanstead in the midst of beautiful flowers William Penn romped and played under the trees until he was old enough to go to school, while his father sailed the seas, and rose rapidly in rank until he became an admiral when he was still in his twenties.

Sometimes Admiral Penn was able to visit his family when his ship was in port, but for most of the time Mrs. Penn had full charge of her family of three, William, Margaret and little Richard. She taught William to be loving, merciful, kind to his friends and thoughtful of others.

When William was old enough to go to school, his mother and father decided to send him to the nearby school at Chigwell, which was considered a very fine one. He learned Greek and Latin, German and French and mathematics, of which he was very fond. Then after lessons were over he romped and played games with the boys and grew very vigorous and athletic.

But there were times when he stole away to his chamber, and there, leaning on the great wide window sill, he would think and dream. Nearly all of his little friends were children of Puritans, and, as they heard their fathers and mothers speaking of religion a great deal, so they too talked about religion.

William's Decision

One day when he was all alone in his room a strange feeling of joy came into his heart and his whole being seemed to be thrilled. At the same time his chamber seemed to be radiant with a bright glow. Happiness and peace seemed to fill the air, and William was sure he had received a message from God. From that time on he determined to lead a religious life.

All this time the Admiral was away from his ship, and when he finally reached home it was to find that Oliver Cromwell, who was the ruler of England at that time, was very much provoked with him. He was soon set foot upon English soil when he was carried away to the Tower of London, which was a prison for the nobility and people of high rank who displeased the rulers of the land. Admiral Penn was kept in the Tower five weeks, and on his release he and his family moved to Ireland.

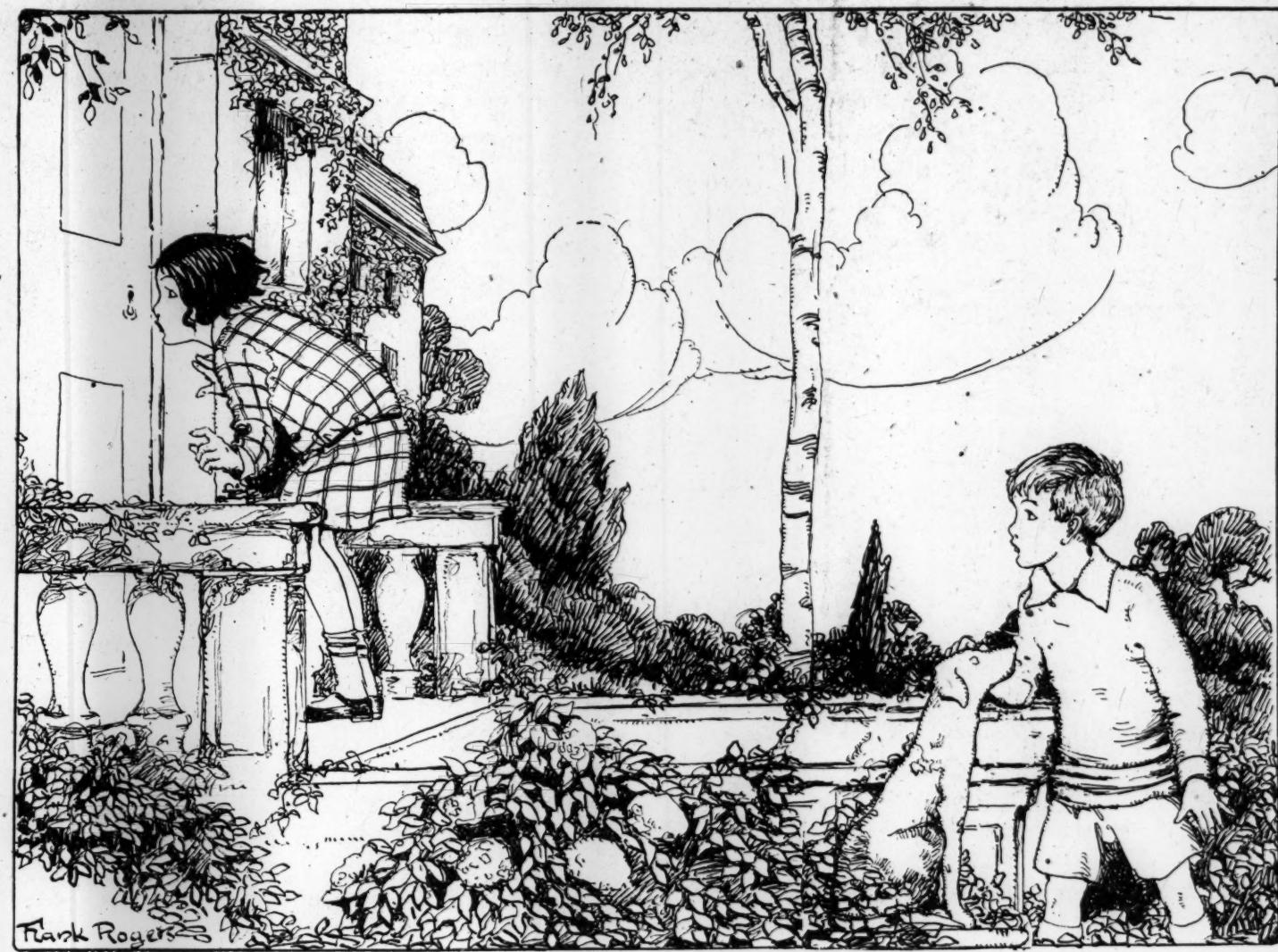
A little later Charles II gained the throne and became the ruler of England. Years before, Admiral Penn had offered to help Charles regain the throne which had been taken away from his family by Cromwell, and so almost the very first thing he did when he became king was to make the Admiral a knight and give him a fine position in the Royal Navy. Once more, Lady Penn, as she was now called, gathered her things and moved back to London. This time she did not live in the lodging chamber, but had a very grand house in the Navy Gardens and beside that, had her own coach. The King and his brother, the Duke of York, were very fond of Sir William Penn, the Admiral, and as he was quite jolly he became very popular.

At Christ Church, Oxford

And so, when the Admiral began to think of a college, he asked of the friends about the result was that William was sent to Christ Church, a very large and fashionable college of Oxford University. As a friend of the King's family and because he could sail a boat, ride well and was a splendid athlete, the students flocked around William. And as he was a very good student the masters were fond of him and sent very good reports to his father.

All this pleased the Admiral, for he hoped that William would graduate and become a courtier and hold office at the court of King Charles II. Suddenly the good reports changed and the Admiral heard with dismay that his son was attending meetings of the Quakers, or the Society of Friends, which was a new sect or religion growing up in England.

The Society of Friends did not believe in war, and so they would



Clare Was Stooping Down by the Front Door, Looking Through the Keyhole.

The House Next Door

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

The house next door to the one in which Michael lives with his grandfather and Mrs. George, the house next door, is a two-story house with a porch and a front door. It makes up tales to himself about it. But when his cousin Clare comes to stay with him, she insists on exploring the house round and round, and Michael, much against his will, follows her through a hole in the hedge.

Chapter II

THE house next door garden is a very overgrown and wild and tangled than it seemed to be.

Michael as if he had got into a jungle. He pushed his way through bushes and dodged branches and nettles, walking through grass as high as his knees. Somewhere ahead of him he could hear Clare moving. The jungle only lasted for about half a minute, and then he came out into an open space where the grass and nettles still grew high, but the bushes ended.

A few yards in front of him stood a scullery, eying his garden.

"Well," she said, "I do think boys are funny."

"Why?" gasped Michael. "First you make all that fuss about my coming in here, and then you follow me in," said Clare.

"Let's go back, Clare," urged Michael.

Clare gave a little laugh. Unfortunately it was a rather superior little laugh.

"Frightened?" she asked.

"Of course not," said Michael frowning, and began to move forward. In that moment he made his decision. It was no use trying to explain again to Clare that he didn't want to go in the empty house because he knew he wouldn't find it like he had imagined it. She wouldn't understand.

The two children pushed their way through the long grass and through a belt of trees until the back of the house came in sight. It was a long, low, white house with many windows, and a lot of ivy growing up its walls. One of the windows was almost covered with ivy and only a glint of glass through the leaves told them a window was there.

"Let's go round to the front door and peer through the keyhole," suggested Clare; and Michael followed her round to the front of the house where a porch and a covered veranda added to the prettiness of the place.

Two stone dogs, gray and weather-beaten, with soft green lichen growing on them, stood one on either side of the porch. Michael stopped and looked at them. He had never imagined the stone dogs—but he was glad

carefully tied round with string lay at the foot of the stairs; on the wall hung what appeared to be a calendar, and beneath it on the floor lay a broken cup.

"Let's go round and try all the ground floor windows and see if any of them are open," suggested Clare.

They went all round the house trying every window that they could reach. But they were all shut fast.

Suddenly Michael heard Clare give a little cry of delight. "The back door's unlocked," she called. "Come on, Michael."

Pushing open the back door, both children entered the house—Clare calm and collected—Michael with wildly beating heart.

They found themselves in a stone passage out of which led a kitchen, a scullery, a coal cellar, a wash-house and a large pantry. They did not stop to explore any of these, but made their way to the front of the house—into the big living room, the dining room and another large empty room that had possibly been a library. Michael guessed this because of the marks of book shelves on the walls. In the hall they stopped to examine the odds and ends that had been left behind there.

"How long has this house been 'to let,'" Michael?" asked Clare.

"About four years—Mrs. George told me," said Michael.

"Aren't you glad now that we're coming in?" said Clare.

But Michael did not answer.

They mounted the stairs and explored the rooms on the upper floor—they were all quite empty and thick with dust. Clare went into every room, but Michael did not go into the room with the little round window that he could see from his bedroom. He didn't want to see it empty and dusty like the rest. He wanted to imagine that it was different—that a boy like himself lived inside it with a silver lamp standing on his table. So when Clare

called out to him to come in and look he hurried away to the large front room, calling to her to follow him.

When he passed the little room on the way downstairs again he turned his head away and would not look in at the open doorway. Fortunately Clare, intent on other things, did not notice.

Down in the hall again Clare looked at the calendar on the wall.

"This calendar is four years old," she said. Then she added, suddenly.

"That's funny!"

"What is it?" asked Michael.

"Each day in this old calendar has been crossed off with a pencil—right up to today's date! But today's date isn't crossed off!" Clare wrinkled her eyebrows, looked mysteriously, then turned her steps toward the kitchen.

"What a smell of oil there is in here," she said, sniffing.

The two children rummaged round. "There's an oil-stove here," said Michael suddenly.

"Look—stove away in this oven."

Clare peered eagerly. "It's a new one," she exclaimed. "It's clean and there's oil in it."

"And here's a kettle—under the sink," cried Michael.

"Let me see," said Clare. "Yes—and it's full of water." She stood up triumphantly.

Michael opened a cupboard by the dresser.

"Clare! Quick!" he called. "Look here!"

On the cupboard shelf there was half a loaf of NEW bread, two cups, a tin plate, a jug, and a tin of cocoa.

We enjoyed reading about the train called the Flying Scotsman on the Home Forum Page. I like the English engines because they are so bright and shining. I am 10 years old.

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:
I have been going to write to the Mail Bag for some time to tell you how much I enjoy the stories on the Children's Page of the Monitor. "Story Book House" was most interesting to me because, although I was born in Chicago, I have been to England twice, crossing the Atlantic four times.

The last time we had quite a race with three other boats to see who would reach Quebec first that spring, and we would have been second only a boat passed us in the fog. We got into a field of ice floes and another boat directed us, by wireless messages, out of the ice. The ice floes were covered with snow, and when the sun shone on them they made quite a picture, reflecting beautiful colors.

We enjoyed reading about the train called the Flying Scotsman on the Home Forum Page. I like the English engines because they are so bright and shining. I am 10 years old.

Robert B.

[And the English trains run very smoothly, too. Do you remember that, Robert?—Ed.]

Watsonville, California

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Children's Page for quite a while, but I have not seen any letters from Watsonville so I thought I would write.

I enjoy all the stories on the Children's Page, especially Snubs, the Mail Bag, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little Cat. I think that "The Musical Box" was very interesting story. This summer we went to Yosemite National Park. It surely is beautiful there. There are great cliffs of granite rock which surround the Yosemite Valley. From Glacier Point you can see some of the high Sierras. The fall is beautiful. Every night at 9 o'clock there is the fire fall. A man builds a fire of cedar bark upon Glacier Point, which is over 3000 feet above the floor of the valley. Exactly at 9 o'clock a man down at Camp Curry calls up to Glacier Point, "Oh, Glacier, let the fire fall." Then the man up at Glacier Point pushes the fire over the edge of the cliff. It reminds one of the skyrockets we often see on the Fourth of July, as it falls a thousand feet before striking a ledge.

The bears are fed every night at the bear pits after the fire fall. The deer come down to the camps and people feed them. They are so tame that they will eat out of one's hand. They are very fond of raisins and chocolate candy.

If any girl my own age wants to correspond with me I shall be glad to write to her. I am 11 years old and I am interested in music and cooking.

[The "fire fall" must be a beautiful sight, Margaret. Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.]

The Cardboard Box

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I've a box,
With holes,
On the highest shelf—
No one could guess what's in it!

A CATERPHILLAR
Wrapt in a yellow coat—
It took him two days to spin it.

Dad says now
He's ready to go,
And that all spring he's sleeping:
He sleeps so sound
That he never stirs
Even when I am peeping!

What will he be
When his wings are grown,
And the time has come for going?
A moth?

I should like to receive letters from some boys of my own age in America.

Edgar H.

The following would like to receive letters:
Lyman L. (7), Los Angeles, Calif.
(Will you please send your street address, Marilyn?)

Buddy H. (8), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in making toy cars.

Carol C. (9), Louisville, Ky.

Carol C. (9), Glenco, Ill.—From Switzerland. (Thank you for your little verse, Carol.—Ed.)

Wanda L. (10), Detroit, Mich.—Especially from Africa. Interested in art.

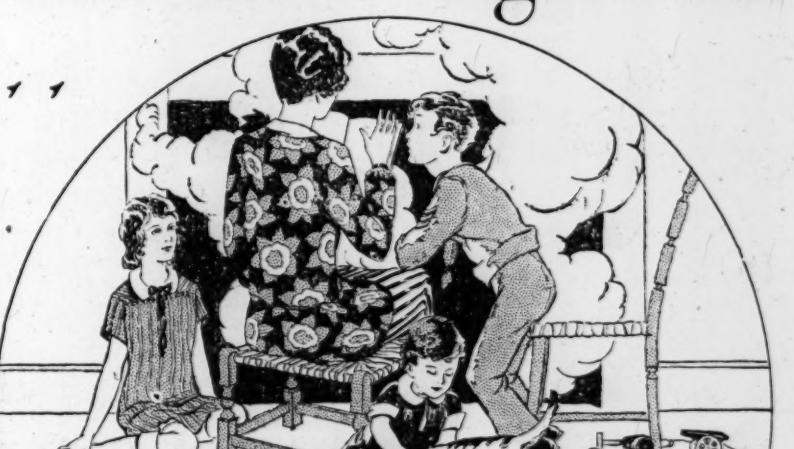
Anne T. (11), Richmond, Va.

Mary E. (11), Asheville, N. C.—Especially from Japan.

Helena S., Rutledge, Pa.

Children who think right will be right . . .

Right thinking
comes from right
reading,
say authorities . . .



THE world's masterpieces in children's stories and poems are contained in the nine volumes comprising The BOOKHOUSE Group. Selected and arranged by Mrs. Olive Beaupre Miller, this work forms a permanent basis for right reading habits.

This collection can only be obtained in The BOOKHOUSE Group. The material is carefully arranged in proper order for the steady development of the child's taste in reading.

Its worth cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, because it contributes directly to the

child's future happiness and success.

It gives him balance, poise

and an appreciation of right and

wrong that will be invaluable to him in later years.

Olive Beaupre Miller, the builder

of these wonderful literary selec-

tions for children, has written the

story of how and why these vol-

umes are so helpful to mothers

and their children. You will en-

joy reading this story.

Write for it now. It is sent

without obligation.

My BOOKHOUSE TRAVELSHIP

The Bookhouse Group of Right Reading

360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

The growth of The Bookhouse has been amazing. It is

Art News and Comment

Early English Water Colors

By FRANK RUTTER

London **T**HE directors of the Walker Galleries continue this year their excellent custom of bringing together in the summer months a collection of early English water colors. We should be sorry if they should cease this practice, for there is something peculiarly refreshing and delightful about these old sketches.

England as it was a century and more ago seems a very beautiful and tranquil place, and the technique of the water-colorists of the time was admirably suited to its rural scene. Not for them the quick-flashing impressionism of a later century. The sense of nature seemed unchanging in those days before steam and petrol had wrought their effects upon the countryside. There was so much obvious beauty in the actual landscape itself then; ancestral homes and parks and pasturage lands where now are golf clubs, big hotels and red brick villas, thatched hamlets such as Shakespeare knew, unviolated woods, great open stretches of uncultivated land with fat cattle peacefully grazing; this was England almost right up to the industrial revolution, and these are the scenes contemporary artists set down with care and circumspection. They felt no need to exercise their inventiveness at the expense of literal truth. Painting the lily, adding something of one's own to its perfection, was yet to become the artist's chief concern.

What these serene artists, meticulous craftsman, would think of our modern "splashed-and-blown" school, or the water-color-impressionists it is difficult to imagine. When they were charmed by some prospect, their aim was to depict it in their favorite medium as faithfully as possible, and with as much detail inserted as was practicable. The scene which had pleased their eyes must be made to live again in the eyes of the spectator. Where the modern artist seeks to transmit his own impression, the artist of 100 years ago sought quite simply to transmit a truthful description of the actual scene.

This year's exhibition at the Walker Galleries includes many charming examples of the art of the best-known water-colorists working during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in England, elsewhere. There are several by Paul Sandby (one of the original members of the Royal Academy, by the way), who is claimed to be the "father" of the art. He usually preferred to work in gouache rather than in pure water color, and four out of six of the exhibits bearing his name are in this medium. "Country Seat," one of the two water colors, is very typical of the time and of this artist's manner.

A most interesting group of panoramic views by Francis Towne deserves special attention. Towne infused his personality into his work in a way that was unusual at the time. The "double-length" renderings of "Clevedon and Tiverton" in this exhibition come nearer to being recognizably individual impressions than most of the work of contemporaries. The angle of vision he chooses, for instance, shows a very pleasing and personal sense of composition. (Clevedon is seen through the two or three trees growing on the ridge above the bay.)

John Laporte, who in spite of the French origin indicated in his name, was English enough to be appointed one of the teachers at the Addiscombe Military Asylum, is represented by two supremely accomplished views of lake scenery: "Windermere" and "Keswick Lake," both of which are masterpieces of water-color painting.

Mr. Coutts' Coat and Trousers and the River Thames

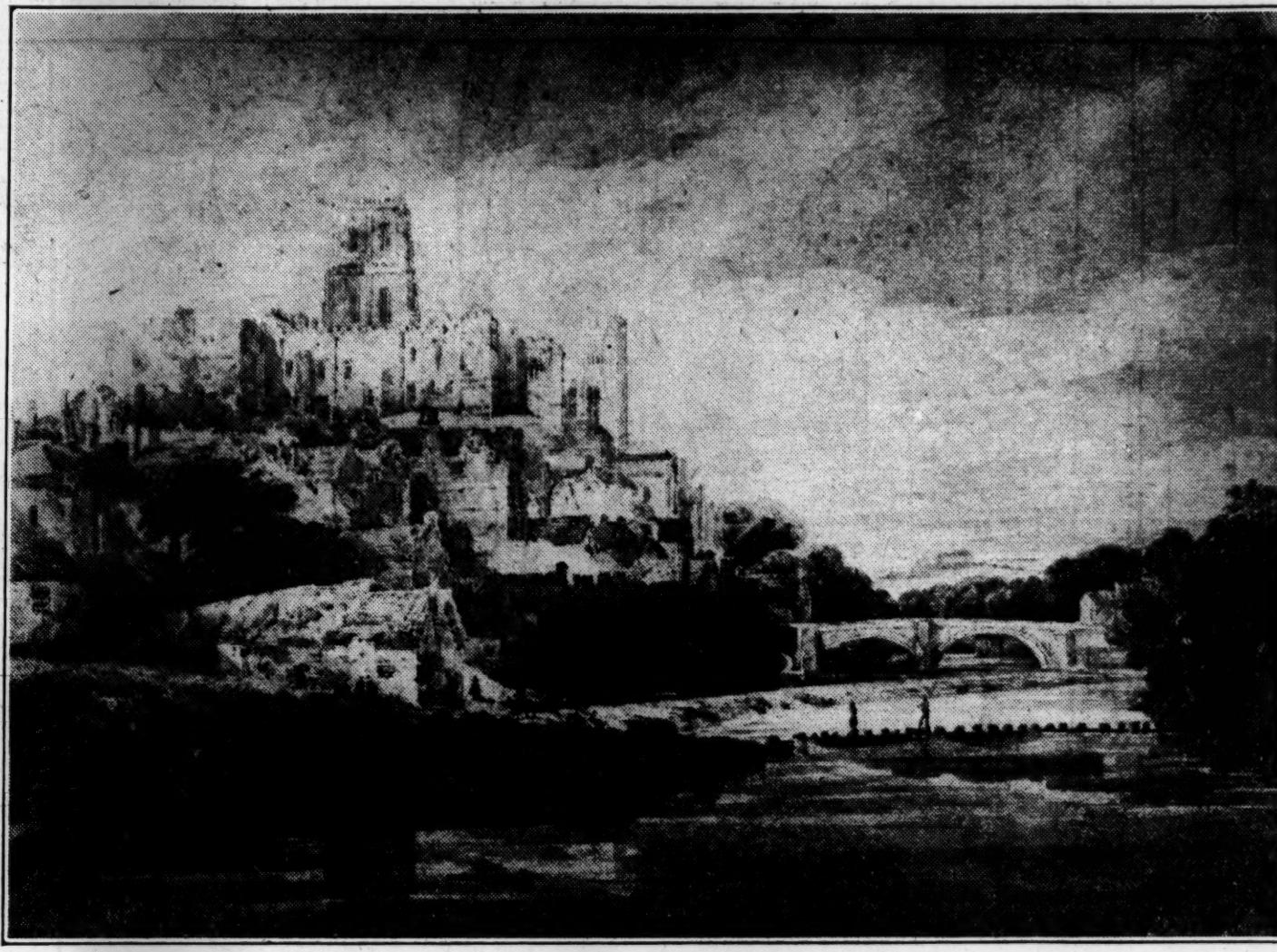
By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.
London

THE South Kensington Museum never lets you down. Its real name, of course, is the Victoria and Albert, but somehow it is hard to be formal or even to think of it as a "museum"; it is too sympathetic and friendly. Whatever your mood and your tastes, you are bound to come across something to entertain you or quicken your imagination. Neither highbrow nor lowbrow is immune: South Kensington has got something for everyone.

It can do the "sublime" with Raphael, Turner and Constable, or, if not the "ridiculous," at least the more frivolous with dolls' houses and toy theaters that lights and stages for Gordon Craig's "Hamlet" and the Drury Lane pantomime—all tastes are catered for, you see—and hats and coats and dresses and shoes of past generations. You will find a dress such as our grandmother may have worn, with a sort of scarf "lined with birds' down and covered with feathers of peacocks, bitters, ducks and other birds"; or you may ponder on the mutability of human opinions as you compare the very demure and respectable swallowtail coat and trousers in which the eminent Mr. Coutts did his banking in the early 1800's with the more dashing outfit of some of your financial friends today.

Or perhaps . . . but really this won't do at all! It is merely a "puff" of the South Kensington Museum, when the original idea was a serious architectural article about the completion of the county hall and the proposal to put next to it the new railway station (to take the place of Charing Cross), and all it means in the way of embankments and general tidying up of the Surrey bank of the Thames. From there we should have gone on to a general disquisition upon Thames boats, and as this last item alone has been the cause of pages and pages of print, you might think that there would be quite enough to write about without letting the South Kensington Museum butt in—not to mention dolls' houses and your grandmother and Mr. Coutts.

But, as usual, the museum won't keep out of it; it has got something very much to the point to say about the river and how it has been treated in the past, and the part it ought to play in the life of London, and it says it in three amusing pictures all in one small gallery of the very de-



"Durham Castle and Cathedral." From a Water Color by Thomas Girtin.

lightful Sheepshanks Bequest. Here they are, so that you may go and see them for yourself the next time you get a chance. The first is by Claude de Jongh, and shows London Bridge in 1760. A very amusing bridge, too, with tall, thin houses, all gables and chimneys and very higgledy-piggledy; some very pleasant, and some no doubt extremely ugly—even as is the way with houses nowadays. It is good for one's sense of proportion to be reminded now and then that because a thing is old it is not necessarily beautiful, in spite of some of the guidebooks and the prices of the antique dealers.

The second picture, by Peter Monamy, shows the East India Wharf in 1749, and the third, by Paul Sandby, gives a view of the Thames from the terrace in front of Somerset House, with boats of all kinds floating on it. These pictures, and books such as Pepys' Diary, give one some idea of what a large part the river played in the lives of the citizens of those days. The Londoners of a later date the Thames means, and for long has meant, very little. It is hard to say why this has come about, but the uselessness, ugliness and squalor of the Surrey bank has no doubt much to answer for. After all a bird cannot fly with one wing.

With the changes, however, that are now proposed from the County Hall to Waterloo Bridge, all that will be altered, and the Thames for the first time for many years will have two banks, as any self-respecting river should. In that way the Seine has been much better off, and perhaps this is why it has always filled so great place in the life of Paris. There has been little change in this throughout the ages. In Room 87 of the South Kensington (O wonderful South Kensington!) you will find a picture of the "Pont Neuf" by T. Shotter Boys, you probably know pictures of an early Victorian London, very bright, clean and leisurely, which shows the life of Paris by the Seine much as it is at present.

What good ways have we got to look forward to! First, Ralph Knott's County Hall is going to be completed. That in itself is great news. Not till it gets its missing wing shall we be able to see what a fine building it is—big in conception and, with the domestic touch in the steep roof, somehow most typical of London. Every day the peculiar weathering of Portland stone makes it more interesting, especially the semi-circular recess in the center, where two columns are weathering alike. Then, the new station—and the embankment—and the bridges! It is a grand opportunity, and the County Hall has given a grand lead.

But we won't be done in a day, and while you are waiting why not spend a little time in the Victoria and Albert? Furniture, china, dresses, statues, pictures, theaters, dolls' houses—come now, highbrow or lowbrow, you must be interested in something!

Art in Holland

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The shows recently held at the Art Gallery, Amsterdam, and the Puichir Studio, The Hague, were retrospective to an extent.

Amsterdam there were four strong Breitbergs, among which "Amsterdam in Winter" was one of the finest works by this master of color. Nico Baster's "Winter at Leerdam" showed a group of houses upon Thame's bank, and as this last item alone has been the cause of pages and pages of print, you might think that there would be quite enough to write about without letting the South Kensington Museum butt in—not to mention dolls' houses and your grandmother and Mr. Coutts.

But, as usual, the museum won't keep out of it; it has got something very much to the point to say about the river and how it has been treated in the past, and the part it ought to play in the life of London, and it says it in three amusing pictures all in one small gallery of the very de-

Australian Portrait Painting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Melbourne, Vic.

AS ELSEWHERE in the world, in Australia portraits are in demand to record and commemorate public and private individuals. This gives opportunities to painters who have the necessary equipment and whose leavings are more toward the depiction of human beings than other graphic enterprise.

Outstanding was the work of Suze Bisschop-Robertson, with her somber temperament and preference for sonorous coloring. Thérèse van Duyt-Schwartz, a society nineteenth century painter of buoyant nature, was always charming in her portraits of the beauties of Amsterdam and of its prominent citizens. Sensitiveness was apparent in the portraits by Wally Moes, of which "Mother and Child" was one of the best.

There were a few landscapes and genre pictures, but most of the exhibition was devoted to still life and flower pieces, notably those by Marie Wandscheer, C. A. van der Willigen, M. Heineken and A. Abrahams.

One, however, missed the gifted artists who, under the name of the Seven Amsterdam Damsels, lately exhibited at Buffa's gallery. They have all studied at the Amsterdam Academy under Prof. August Allebe, and combine a mastery of their craft with a cheerful and undiminished delight in painting. There is a traditionally Dutch, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say Amsterdam, atmosphere in their work.

Lizzy Ansingh, besides her remarkable pictorial gifts, possesses literary talent, and pictures grotesque scenes of human life, played by dolls. Jacob Sutje, Nelly Bodenham, and Anna van der Berg remain attached to The Hague impressionists.

Their work and the coloring in Cok Dittmer's work, together with a certain simplicity, and a touch of grandness, bear witness to her admiration for Breitberg, whose influence may be traced in her work.

Marie van Rijcken Altena's still life work is always distinguished, shows a good sense of color and a fine gradation of half-tones. Betsy Westendorp, who paints women's portraits, in her town views succeeds in giving a pithy expression of movement. A certain slickness and lightness of color reminds one of the French luminists. Anna van der Berg shows a fluent touch in her flower studies. Nelly Bodenham, who has made a name for herself with her witty illustrations of rhymes and children's songs, exhibited fabrics with fantastic figure grounds, destined for curtains, screens and other furniture.

This keeps busy a number of first-class men, who give of their best and who need not apologize for their work. There are quite a number of Australian artists doing well abroad, but the best of them are resident in their native land, which offers them a good living and recognizes them as valid individuals in the community.

At some time Australian portraitists paint landscapes; one or two having a steady output. This is much to be desired, for their landscape work almost always has in it the precision that the pure landscapist frequently neglects, or allows to become loose.

Conversely, the practice varies in the labor of the portrait painter and by change he gains in flexibility.

Of those who best represent the

portrait painting talent of Australia the outstanding names are Sir John Longstaff, Charles Wheeler, W. B. Michell, George W. Lambert, Lawson Balfour, Fred Leist, George Bell, Norman St. C. Carter, L. Bernard Hall, John Rowell, Ernest Buckmaster and two women painters of great merit, Mary Ann and Florence Rodway. This company will up a high standard and setting an excellent example to the coming generation of Australian painters.

Vienna Palace of Justice Restoration Starts Soon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Few people feel so deeply as the Viennese that they are citizens of no mean city, and they are constantly planning improvements and artistic innovations.

If anything happens to their city, it happens to them. Imagine then that its feelings when the Palace of Justice was partially destroyed by fire in the riots of July, 1927. Instead, however, of grieving unnecessarily over their loss, they get to work immediately to restore things to normal again.

The first task was that of compiling a new version of the "Grundbuch," the legal records of all property owners in Vienna.

This work is almost finished, and in the coming months, work on the restoration of the Palace itself will be begun.

For some time, expert opinion was divided as to whether the whole structure would not have to be rebuilt, but ultimately it was decided that this was not necessary, and the Ministry of Works initiated a competition among the architects for the best design, which while working on the basis of the old structure would also be most artistic and modern and in keeping with the other fine works of art, the Parliament and the Rathaus, which adorn this section of the Ring.

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California's Avocation Director

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berkeley, Calif.

A RT, drama and music are no longer frills on a practical and purely vocational curriculum in the public schools of California.

These are now, according to Samuel J. Hume, state director of avocational activities, an integral part of the public share of culture. The state university will accept them as "major subjects." From his association with Gordon Craig in Europe and as former director of the Greek Theater of the University of California, Mr. Hume comes to the position with much more experience.

The object of the new directional work is to further the practice and appreciation of the fine arts in the public schools. In addition to this there will be a co-operative effort with adults to "bring art near to the people and the people near to art." Mr. Hume said. Shakespearean festivals planned for next spring will bring an association for talent which he is certain, only awaits opportunity and direction in California and for that matter, everywhere there are schools.

To organize an association of teachers for mutual benefit has been the immediate aim. This organization will be decentralized. Round table gathering once a year in various art centers throughout the state will offer the younger as well as more experienced teachers active participation such as could not be afforded by large conclaves.

Speakers with a message and exhibits pertaining to their work will help to circulate the best there is to offer, said Mr. Hume.

The position, as Mr. Hume sees it, is an outgrowth of the awakening in California for the need of something which has not merely to do with getting a job. Surely, he points out, education should offer something more than tools with which to help the way to material gain. After economic independence, even a surplus, what then asks? If education has not turned out a rich, sensitive, fully developed individual, it has distinctly failed. The redemption of leisure time is of large importance, and it is to the neglected educational fields of drama, music and painting that the individual turns in his leisure time. Such an intangible thing as appreciation of art becomes then of first consideration. The beneficial results of cultivation of the fine arts are, according to this viewpoint, substantial enough to suit the most practical.

Teachers generally engaged in the instruction of art, music and drama in the schools have lacked organization in their aims, their methods and in a uniform scheme of presenting their material. The high school teachers of the drama, however, have been organized for more than three years, functioning under the board of education. This association, issuing a publication called "Teacher and School," and maintains a library and bookshop where appropriate material is available for school productions.

It is interesting to notice that the teachers generally engaged in the typical Florentine manner. De Grada, who comes from Lombardy, realizes, in his painting, a happy medium between the color element of the north and the more architectural treatment of the Tuscans.

As I have said before for publication," Mr. Hume said. "Instead of presenting 'Silas the Chor Boy' the high school class now makes its choice from an extensive growing library representing the best works of playwrights of the United States and Europe. The educational value of the drama figures largely in this work. It lies in the fact that the theater includes practically all of the arts—music, dancing, the spoken word, design, color and stage decoration." In connection with the last named subject, Mr. Hume while in Europe com-

pleted a work on "Twentieth-Century Stage Decoration, which is now in the hands of his publishers.

One outstanding thing has been accomplished with music since Mr. Hume's appointment last May. This is the institution of 52 educational programs, covering the entire field of music over the National Broadcasting Company's Pacific Network, which will be available every Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock to schools with radios. The same program with a full orchestra will be given again in the evening, thus bringing into a direct musical association the parents with the teachers and pupils. The organization of art teachers is in its beginning.

The first move for improvement in the actual teaching of art, drama and music, Mr. Hume said, will be to remove the competitive approach. This always obscures real values. In addition, emphasis will be placed upon what the pupils get out of any performance, rather than on entertaining an audience. California, it was pointed out, is largely an agricultural state. It is the rural teacher who directs the finer educational development of the large majority of children, and it is the rural teacher toward whom the greatest benefit perhaps will flow.

Tuscan Paintings in Venice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VENICE—The Tuscan artists keep nearer to verity than any others in Italy, a tradition of stark actuality derived from their Etruscan ancestors. Ardengo Soffici, who studied in Paris, has passed through the fire of futurism, is Tuscan in bone and a master who influences many of the younger men, amongst them Rosal Lega and practically the whole group known as the Selvaggi. This group keeps very much in touch with the land, separating itself as much as possible, from all that means town life, and town point of view. Among them are many shepherds and peasants who are encouraged by these artists to develop their talent as painters and sculptors.

Felice Carena, who is considered one of the leading painters in Italy, has been moved from Rome to Florence, as professor at the School of Art. He has an influence on the Florentines from his wonderful use of color. Vagnetti, the most promising of all the younger painters, and Pozzi are among those who follow in his footsteps. Others of a more traditional are Macchini, a valid, splendid landscape painter. Ettore Baci's drawing is clearly outlined in the typical Florentine manner. De Grada, who comes from Lombardy, realizes, in his painting, a happy medium between the color element of the north and the more architectural treatment of the Tuscans.

It is interesting to notice that the Cézanne influence has been brought to Florence by Alfredo Müller, the painter, who was an intimate friend of Cézanne's and who, born at Leghorn, now works at Settignano. The influence of Cézanne has been followed, chiefly, by Pucci and Ferroni.

Art Notes

The last of the Polish works of art, carried off to Russia by Queen Catherine and her successors, have now been returned to Warsaw under the terms of the Treaty of Riga.

Antoinette Forrester is now directing the art center of Fitchburg, Mass., succeeding Charles H. Platt, recently appointed head of the Museum of Art at Davenport. An exhibition of work by Fitchburg artists is now open at the art center.

Teachers

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THE HOME FORUM

The Farm Among English Authors

STRANGE to reflect how many literary men have held decided opinions about farming. About its pleasures as well as its importance in the scheme of things.

We are all familiar with the way Cicero and Horace felt. In more modern days Voltaire declared: "Whoever makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a service to his state." And after he had retired to his country place at Verney, Voltaire was assured that the change had been the only thing that could have brought him "health and happiness."

Jonathan Swift wrote in almost the same words used by Voltaire, and I think we can hardly charge either one of these writers plagiarizing. Wrote Swift: "Whoever would make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to the country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

Abraham Cowley accounted agriculture "the nearest neighbor, or rather next in kindred, to philosophy," and another English poet, John Chalkhill, writing at about the middle of the seventeenth century, wrote enthusiastically about the farmer's life in a series of verses that have a happy lift. This is the way he begins his "Cordion's Song":

Oh the sweet contentment
The countryman doth find
High trolley lolly loe,
High trolley loe."

Then after talk of horses and carts, of russet and sheepskin cloths, of tillage and of changing seasons, this is the way he ends:

This is not half the happiness
The countryman enjoys;
High trolley lolly loe,
High trolley loe....

We know how Burns felt. Perhaps we remember how lovingly Washington Irving described his typical New York State farmer, Van Tassel, by name.

"His stronghold," said Irving, "was situated on the banks of the Hudson, in one of those green, sheltered, fertile nooks, in which the Dutch farmers are so fond of nesting. A great elm tree spreads its broad branches over it; at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the softest and sweetest water, in a little well, formed in a barrel; and then stole sparkling away through the grass, to a neighboring brook, that babbled along among alders and dwarf willows. Hard by the farmhouse was a vast barn that might have served for a church; every window and crevice of which seemed bursting forth with the treasures of the farm; the dial was busily resounding within it from morning to night; swallows and martins skinned twittering about the eaves; and rows of pigeons, some with one eye turned up, as if watching the weather, some with

their heads under their wings, or buried in their bosoms, and others, swelling, and cooling, and bowing about their dames, were enjoying the sunshine on the roof."

Old Van Tassel was not proud, no, he, but it is confessed that he "puffed himself" on the fact that within the boundaries of his farm "everything was snug, happy, and well-conditioned."

Emerson, like all good Concordians, did some cultivating of the ground with his own hands. But Emerson found the occupation so superabsorbing that he was obliged to give it up as inconsistent with his literary labors. Nonetheless his essays are full of references to the satisfactions as well as importance of the agricultural life. "The land," wrote he, "is the appointed remedy for whatever is false and fantastic in our culture." Today with our urban civilization tends to to move more and more democratic such a remedy seems more needed than ever.

Hawthorne had little good to say about his laborious days at the Brook Farm, but when it came to working with his hands about his own home place his mood changed. Said he, in that mine of delights, "The American Note Books":

The natural taste of man for the original Adam's occupation is fast developing itself in me. I find that I am a good deal interested in our garden, although as it was planted before we came here, I do not feel the same affection for the plants that I should if the seed had been sown by my own hands. It is something like nursing and educating another person's children. Still, it was a very pleasant moment when I gathered the first string-beans, which were the earliest esculent that the garden contributed to our table. And I love to watch the successive development of each new vegetable, to mark its daily growth, which always affects me with surprise.... One day, perchance, I look at my bean-vine, and see only the green leaves clambering up the poles; tomorrow, I give a second glance, and there are the delicate blossoms; and a third day, on a somewhat closer observation, I discover the tender young beans, hiding among the foliage. Then, each morning I watch the swelling of the pods and calculate how soon they will be ready to yield their treasures. All this gives a pleasure and an idealism, hitherto unthought of, to the business of providing sustenance for my family. I suppose Adam felt it in Paradise; and of merely and exclusively earthly enjoyments, there are few purer and more harmless to be experienced."

Two American Victorians whose popularity I look to see revive are Donald G. Mitchell and Charles Dudley Warner. Both wrote delightful country books which I defy anyone to turn back without getting many a chuckle therefrom. I especially like both "My Farm of Edgewood" and "My Summer in a Garden," even though there is never a word in them about either tractors or radios. I find also, among more recent books of a similar genre, those written under the name of David Grayson, worth while.

John Burroughs hammered away at his self-appointed task of furthering an appreciation of the out doors, and I am glad to believe that he is not yet shelved. His opinion on our subject was a good deal like that of Emerson and perhaps it is even more strongly stated. "Nothing," said Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," "will take the various social disters which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence."

For a truly modernist expression of opinion I recommend turning to the writings of Vachel Lindsay. In his "Proclamation—The New Village" and the "Convict Community" he says this: "The next generation will be that of the eminent village. The son of the farmer will be no longer dazzled and destroyed by the fires of the metropolis. He will travel, but only for what he can bring back. Just as his father sends half-way across the continent for good corn, or melon-seed, so will he make his village famous by transplanting and growing this idea or that. He will make it known for its pottery or its processions, its philosophy or its peacocks, its music or its swans, its golden roofs or its great union cathedral of all faiths. There are a thousand miscellaneous achievements within the scope of the great-hearted village. Our agricultural land today holds the ploughboys who will bring these benefits. I have talked to these boys. I know them. I have seen their gleaming eyes."

E. M.

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Mr. Baldwin, in "Our Inheritance."

No Glory Hidden

In the midst of a silent wood
My maple stood,
Radiant, showering gold
On the thankless ground.

Without a sound
The splendor twirled and fell.

There was no bell,
No trumpet's bold acclaim

To greet the towering flame.

Its triumph came and went

Unheralded beneath the tent

Of the autumn sky,

And no one saw but I.

What led my feet

That still October day

That this still day retreat

Of beauty, who shall say?

When red and gold are flaming high

Can they send a fairy cry

That reaches to the heart and calls

Through thick leaf-muffled walls?

I only know, somehow I came

Along a footpath hard to find

Into that place, I saw that flame.

It was not lost to human kind.

But if no one had come

When beauty burned in that tree's

dome,

It such great hues had waned to

smolder

For no beholder,

Sending no cry into the world of

men,

What then?

Whichever way my path had lain,

This wonder could not be in vain,

No glory hides so far

From any human eye,

No faintest star

Lights so remote a sky,

And ah, no human heart

Can dwell so silently apart

That its least beauty shall be lost

Upon the verge of frost.

The wild woods, laugh, and raps the

woodpecker.

With half-hulled nuts; and where, in

cool renewal,

The wild woods, laugh, and raps the

woodpecker.

Is gathered into some vast treasury.

—MADISON CAWEIN, in "Poems."

Evening at the Market

"Ah, Celeste, listen to me. Today—why, ma petite, today is only today.

There is tomorrow, to bring to the thought." The man's white teeth flash in a smile. He throws out his arms with a gesture which indicates that tomorrow embraces all the possibilities of a wonderful unknown.

"But no. Sometimes it is that those who come do not know the good perfumes." She is scornful. "They do not know the delicate fragrance. They do like this—and this and this." She plucks imaginary bottles from the air, holds them disdainfully before her nose, sniffs at them and pushes them away—into the air again.

They do not know of a flower that is crushed, so," closing her hand and opening it to look into the bare, brown palm. "A flower that is crushed slow and more slow until every drop of its sweeties lies in the bottle. They would have the heavy scents, those who do not know."

It is almost midnight and still they pour into the French market at New Orleans, laughing and chattering like children. By day they sell their wares in their own picturesque fashion and at night they gather and compare notes over an evening meal, and there is warmth of friendship among them.

Here comes a swaggering fellow. He sells oranges, and oranges were in demand today. A burst of song comes from his lips as he enters the market place. Why not? Is it not his home as much as the home of his friends, and may he not sing when it is the way he would express the gayety that lies in the heart? He gives an order and while he waits, calls to someone standing near, a few words in English, a few in French, with the note of laughter that runs so near the surface.

It is a refreshing glimpse of people ruled by natural impulses rather than by classified manners and conventions.

Waking to the Truth of Being

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN one wakes from that which is called natural sleep, he first becomes conscious of his own identity, then of his surroundings, of time, and of the necessity for activity. If he has left work unfinished, he rises to complete the task; if he is going on a journey, he hastens to prepare for the departure; but if nothing stirs his consciousness to active purposes, he may say to himself, "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep." The sunlight beams upon the shuttered windows, and the pleasant sounds of labor from without call to such a one in vain.

Like unto the apathy of natural sleep is the mesmeric dream of mortal existence, from which thought must be awakened in order that one may identify himself with Spirit, not with matter; with spiritual activities and eternal verities, rather than with the fleeting objects of time and sense. In this sleep, or dream of life in matter and its concurrent sensations, one seems to pass through all the gamut of human experience: joy that vanishes away; sorrow without hope; weariness that finds no rest; sickness without a remedy; and death without a ray of immortality.

The Apostle Paul saw that in such a state of existence the dormant understanding could not itself sufficiently to identify the real man made in the likeness of God; and to self-mesmerized mortals he called, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." It is the light of Christ, Truth, dawning upon consciousness that stirs thought and causes the sleeper to wake to the true facts of being and to acknowledge himself that he is the child of God, Spirit, over whom material sense with all its false beliefs and dreamlike illusions has no dominion.

Christian Science points out the way by which one may become aware of this light, which, as the beloved disciple John declared, is "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 108) Mrs. Eddy tells how this "true Light" helped her to find the way out of the illusion of material sense and "the shadow of the death-valley," and enabled her to

The Boy's Paris

When you've walked up the Rue de la Paix at Paris,

Been to the Louvre and the Tuilleries,

And to Versailles, although to go so far is

A thing not quite consistent with your ease,

And—but the mass of objects quite a bar is

To my describing what the traveller sees,

You who have ever been to Paris, know;

And you who have not been to Paris—go!

—RUSKIN. Collected Poems (written in boyhood).

After Beethoven

During a period of seven years Schubert, already famous, lived in close proximity to Beethoven, his senior by twenty-seven years, without either coming into anything like close personal relationship. Schubert, in his early years, had the deepest reverence for Beethoven, and told repeatedly, in his Convict (a free grammar school) days, a story about one of his early works, for the production of which a few months before he became a pupil in the Convict, the band had been ordered to Schonbrunn, when Beethoven and Teyber, the music-master of the Archduke Rudolf, were present. He was at the time still a mere boy, and after the performance of some of his ordinary Lieder set to Klopstock's poems, he enquired of a friend who had heard them, whether he really thought that he should ever do anything. The friend replied that, Schubert, was already something, he said, first-rate; and the latter answered, "Something quietly to myself I think so too. But who 'an ever do anything after Beethoven'?"

Beethoven was difficult of access, and probably, until the day when the Variations for four hands by Schubert (Op. 10) with the dedication on the title-page, came into his hands, had taken little notice of the composer of the "Erl-King."

"In the year of 1822, Franz Schubert got out, to present in person to the master he honoured so highly with his Variations on a French song, Op. 10. These Variations he had previously dedicated to Beethoven. In spite of Diabelli accompanying him, and acting as spokesman and interpreter of Schubert's feelings, Schubert played a part in the interview which was anything but pleasant to him. His courage, which he managed to husband up to the very threshold of the house, forsook him entirely at the first glimpse he caught of the majestic artist; and when Beethoven expressed a wish that Schubert should write the answers to his questions, he felt as if his hands were tied and fettered. Beethoven ran through the presentation copy and stumbled on some inaccuracy of harmony. He then, in the kindest manner, drew the young man's attention to the fault. Meantime the result of this remark, intended to be kind, was to utterly disconcert the nervous visitor. It was not until he got outside the house that Schubert recovered his equanimity, and rebuked himself unsparingly. This was his first and last meeting with Beethoven, for he never again had the courage to face him." —From "Life of Schubert," translated from the German of KREISSEL VON HELLBORN by ARTHUR DUKE COLERIDGE, M. A.

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RADIO

'LIGHT MUSIC' LATEST FROM SCHENECTADY

Transmission of Sound on Beam of Light Effects Stunt

Sound becomes visible by means of light is made audible by means of equipment developed by John Bellamy Taylor, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. A beam of light travels silently about the room, only to break into music when it hits a mirror target. When the light leaves the target or when it is intercepted, the music stops. Mr. Taylor has chosen to call this "narrowcasting" to distinguish it from "broadcasting."

The equipment is a photoelectric beam of light but utilizes the perfected photoelectric tube, electric pick-up, and newly developed amplifiers and sound reproducers. The idea of sending music over a beam of light was demonstrated by Alexander Graham Bell 50 years ago.

Mr. Taylor uses phonograph records with the sending apparatus. The energy is sent over the light beam to the transforming and reproducing elements, mounted on a tripod some distance away. When he holds his hand in the path of the light beam the music stops; but as he allows the light to filter between his fingers, the sound begins and increases in volume. A cardboard disc with holes of various sizes from a pin hole to one of an eighth of an inch in diameter gives varying degrees of sound volume when it intercepts the light beam.

Listening to Fire

The light of a burning match can be imagined to sound by the reproduction. When the match is struck, there is a rattling crackling sound, lasting during the combustion of the chemicals. The burning wood gives off little sound. Similarly, the varying light from a small dynamo-driven flashlight sounds like a siren.

A phonograph record or a speaker at a microphone can serve as the sound source. Mr. Taylor usually employs a phonograph with electric pick-up, by means of which the recorded music is transformed into electric current. This energy is led to a mirror, one-thousandth of a square inch in area, delicately suspended in a magnetic field by means of wires. At one side is an ordinary automobile headlight incandescent lamp, the light from which is focused on the tiny mirror.

The mirror, quivering in tune with the electric current, focuses the light by a lens in a narrow beam, which, pulsating at the frequency determined by the music on the record, is projected through space to the light collecting mirror or lens of the receiving apparatus. At this point, another transformation must take place; the light must be converted to sound.

The mirror or lens condenses the light on the photoelectric tube, which responds instantaneously to every variation in light intensity. The photoelectric tube translates the light into electric energy and this, after amplification, passes to a loud-speaker where the final transformation of the energy into sound occurs.

Light-Sound Comparison

The difference between sending sound over a beam of light and by way of radio is simply one of degrees. The physical transmission in both cases is the same except that different transmitting and receiving devices are used. In the case of light, frequencies of several hundred trillion per second give wavelengths of the order of a fifty-thousandth of an inch.

The long wave of comparatively low frequency spreads out in all directions, but the beam of light is essentially a straight-line affair and, with a suitable beam-forming lens or reflector, can be conserves and sent over distances without a substantial spread. Radiotaxis waves will bend around obstructions and pass through walls, but the light wave will not bend since the wave is so short in comparison with the size of the obstruction. It will pass through only such solids as are transparent.

Uses for the phonograph have not been indicated. Mr. Taylor has been able to impress light beams during daylight across a street, from one building to another. At night the beam may be projected three or four miles, provided a sufficiently strong light source is used and a suitable lens or long focus mirror employed. Use of the light beam as a system of communication between fixed points, where radio or wire communications is impractical or impossible, also suggests itself.

700 YEE ATTEND REUNION

Members of the Yee family, nearly 700 strong, have arrived in Boston's Chinatown from 37 states for the biennial family convention, it is announced from the recently dedicated Yee clubhouse on Hudson Street, Boston. Gathering of the family was signalized with fireworks displays that attracted hundreds to the section. Business sessions are now being held.

COL. GOW NAMED FOR POST

Col. Charles R. Gow, a widely-known construction engineer, has been appointed chairman of the committee on commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.



Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (690kc-58m) 5 p.m.—WEAF, Bob Fallon's orchestra. 5:30 Program review. 5:31 News; chimes. 5:32 Highway bulletin. 5:40 Stock market; business news. 5:50 Positions wanted. 5:55 Radio Club; news. 7 WEAF, Mutual Savings Hour. By My Fireside: King (for a Day) (Bertie). (Bertie) (Blitz) (Victor Herbert Cycle: Falling in Love With Someone, Kiss Me Again, I'm in Love, Son of a Gun, Dark; Persian March (Strauss). By My Fireside. 7:30 The Old Time Minstrels. 8 WEAF, Republican campaign program, talk by Simon D. Fess. 8:30 WEAF & P. G. Gypsies. Overture from "Esmeralda" (Dingo); solo: Firefly (Rene). 8:31 Radio Times (Mabel): Craft Song (Foxworth) (Wayne). The Lark (special arrangement) (Glinka); solo: Bolero (Billy); Song of the Lark (Grieg); Dance of Helen (Gounod); Ca' Cest Partie (Spanish one-step) (Garcia); Valse Danse No. 2 (Garcia); Love Melody (San Alfonso); fox-trot: Lovely Melody (San Alfonso). 9:30 WEAF: General Mills Family program; Love Song from "The Song of the Flame" (Gershwin); Zew-Zoo La La (Falling Star); Radio Pals (Wayne). 9:31 Radio Times (Mabel): Craft Song (Foxworth) (Wayne). 9:32 WEAF, Schenectady (790kc-38m) 8 to 10:30 p.m.—From WEAF. 10 WEAF, English Fair. 10:30 News; baseball. 11 WTC, Hartford (560kc-55m) 8 to 10:30 p.m.—From WEAF. 11 WEAF, Boston (610kc-42m) 8 p.m.—WEAF & P. G. Gypsies. Overture from "Esmeralda" (Dingo); solo: Firefly (Rene). 8:31 Radio Times (Mabel): Craft Song (Foxworth) (Wayne). The Lark (special arrangement) (Glinka); solo: Bolero (Billy); Song of the Lark (Grieg); Dance of Helen (Gounod); Ca' Cest Partie (Spanish one-step) (Garcia); Valse Danse No. 2 (Garcia); Love Melody (San Alfonso); fox-trot: Lovely Melody (San Alfonso). 11 WEAF: Howard Fine. 10:31 WEAF, Boston Door. 10:32 Charles Héctor and his orchestra. 11 E. B. Rideout. 11:35 News; Charles Héctor and his orchestra. 11:45 Telechron time. 12 Tomorrow. 8 a.m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist. "Looking Over the Morning Paper." 8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio. 8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio." 8:30 WEAF, "Minuter Music." 9 Session Chimes. 10:30 Anne Bradford's Half Hour. 10:30 William Williams and Concert Company. 11:30 Caroline Cabot. 11:45 WEAF, Household Institute. 11:50 WEAF, Republican campaign talk. 11:55 WEAF, Williams and Concert Company. 12:30 WEAF: General Mills Family program. 12:40 WEAF, New York Produce market. 12:45 WEAF, Republican Dutch Girls. 13:30 Gretchen McMullen's Cooking School. 14:30 WEAF, William Wilson, tenor. 14:30 Radio Hahn, pianist. 14:45 Telechron time. 15 WEAF, Boston (650kc-46m) 6 p.m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 6:30 WEAF, Boston and his orchestra. 6:35 Time: news; baseball; weather. 7:11 "Amen" (Andy). 7:30 WEAF, "Sister" talk. 7:30 WEAF, Love Half Hour. 7:50 Talk by Willard DeLoe. 8 WOR, "Court Couriers." 8:30 WEAF, "Sister" (Gloria). 8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio." 8:30 WEAF, "Minuter Music." 9 Session Chimes. 10:30 Anne Bradford's Half Hour. 10:30 William Williams and Concert Company. 11:30 Caroline Cabot. 11:45 WEAF, Household Institute. 11:50 WEAF, Republican campaign talk. 11:55 WEAF, Williams and Concert Company. 12:30 WEAF: General Mills Family program. 12:40 WEAF, New York Produce market. 12:45 WEAF, Republican Dutch Girls. 13:30 Gretchen McMullen's Cooking School. 14:30 WEAF, William Wilson, tenor. 14:30 Radio Hahn, pianist. 14:45 Telechron time. 16 WEAF, Boston (650kc-46m) 8 p.m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 8:30 WEAF, Boston and his orchestra. 8:35 Time: news; 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Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

When Purpose and Method Conflict

THERE should be no great difficulty, after all, in arriving at a tolerably correct understanding of Governor Smith's actual meaning in his references to farm relief legislation. His desire, apparently, was to convince the people of the great grain belt who listened to his Omaha address that he was in entire sympathy with their efforts to obtain favorable legislation at the hands of Congress. Among his auditors, no doubt, were those affiliated with the Farm Bureau Federation, an organization whose officials and agents have done more than any others to persuade the voters of the middle West that nothing short of the proposed equalization fee provided by the McNary-Haugen bill can furnish the panacea so earnestly sought. But it was as well known before as after the disclaimer made by the Governor a day or two later in Oklahoma City that he is not committed to the equalization fee method as the only one which will serve the real purpose.

Such a disclaimer places the Democratic candidate in about the same position as all those who are seeking a satisfactory solution of a problem which has perplexed national legislators and economists who have studied it for years. Indeed it is probable that he is no more earnest in his desire to find the right solution than others whose responsibility has been greater than that of a candidate for office. He realizes, as any person as observing as he must realize, that competent students of economics are by no means unanimous in support of the method he was asked to endorse. And so it is that he quite naturally finds himself, while applauding the purpose of proposed farm relief legislation, unable to subscribe to the method to which the champions of the equalization fee seek to commit him. The purpose and the method seem to conflict.

There has been this conflict all along. It has been emphasized as much by the political activity of the Farm Bureau Federation group and sympathetic politicians who have been enlisted in an aggressive undertaking to discredit the present Administration in Washington as by the refusal of the President to sanction a measure which he has declared to be unconstitutional. Governor Smith probably has no serious intention of pledging himself to approve an act of Congress which would not stand the test which the courts would apply.

Financial Exchanges

PLANS for the establishment of an "unlisted securities" market in New York have progressed to that point where a considerable sum is reported to have been raised for the preparation of suitable quarters. These, according to the present arrangements, are being arranged for by the New York Produce Exchange. In the organization of such facilities, calculated to bring greater attention to bear upon this particular type of security, it is obviously the effort of the promoters to intensify the interest of investors. This may or may not tend to promote speculation, but at least it is a further commentary on the times.

With the establishment of this new market, plans for which were actually laid a few years ago by the dealers specializing in unlisted securities, New York will once more have three clearly defined markets dealing in securities. First is the New York Stock Exchange, trading in which is limited to the securities of companies which have been carefully investigated and which are willing to file periodical reports of their condition with the exchange. The second is the Curb Market, which deals in the securities of companies which, for reasons of their own, prefer not to comply with the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. The third market, now in the process of formation, will deal in securities which are not listed on any of the other exchanges. These latter constitute securities which, in some cases, are tightly held or which are not actively traded in daily. They may be perfectly sound securities despite the fact they are unlisted but, inasmuch as they are inactive and unlisted, dealers therein are usually specialists in those particular stocks.

So much attention has been called to the volume of security trading in which the public is indulging currently that it is possible the motives for establishing this newer exchange may be misinterpreted. Naturally open market trading tends to concentrate public interest in stock values. It may not be denied that it does in some instances encourage speculation. On the other hand open markets, when properly conducted, afford the best guarantee of stock values and of the rights of the investing public. The quotations are posted and available to all who have a legitimate use therefor. Investors may readily know what their holdings are worth, and are not subject to the "trading" instinct of a broker who might be seeking bargains against the best interests of the holders of the securities.

There is nothing particularly harmful and no motive manifestly ulterior in the organization of a new security exchange. It is only necessary to make certain that there is a public need for it. The old Consolidated Stock Exchange in New

York, though dealing in securities listed on other exchanges, found a field for operations for many years before economic conditions forced it into the discard. Odd-lot dealers still find a need for their services, although it is probably not sufficient to warrant the organization of a special exchange for them to operate on. Unlisted securities dealers were organized into an association quite some time before any aggressive move was made to actually establish an exchange. If the present investor activity is not a passing phase of speculative ardor, it is probable that the new exchange will demonstrate in its practical worth.

Basic Problems in China

AS EUROPE and the Americas watch the leaders of China's Nationalists, working slowly forward in their immense task of consolidating and financing a government new to power, it must not be forgotten that, at the same time, vast popular movements are going on in China, affecting not only its 400,000,000 folk but also the whole Orient—and so the world. There are three of these, speaking as broadly as one must in reference to so great a land of so complex a civilization.

The political awakening and unifying of the Nation may be set first. Interest in what has taken place in their country, since 1911's overthrow of the Manchu régime, has been spreading and deepening, but more than this must be won. There must somehow come such political educating as will allow the people to handle a democratic state. Here is a goal of utmost difficulty of attainment; yet noticeable advance has been made toward it, thanks to foreign agencies as well as domestic. The "Imperialism" of the West sums up the former. Correctly or not, the Chinese feel that, for two generations and more, the Occidental powers have not dealt fairly with them. Humiliation has produced resentment, and the consequence of that has been an awakened national consciousness. At home, the years of political turmoil and misrule have resulted in a genuine public opinion, now finding voice in a steadily growing newspaper press. To which influences must be added, of course, the enlarging results of more modern education and increasing travel.

The second problem is, in its way, as basic and difficult as this. It is included in the fact that the Chinese still use many dialects, some of them differing widely. It may fairly be said that present-day China, linguistically, is where Europe was just prior to the Renaissance. The language written is not that which is spoken, nor can the common folk write what they speak. By no means always can they even understand what is read to them. And thus has continued the paradox of illiteracy among a people potentially intellectual. A decade ago, Dr. Hu Shih, trained in Cornell University, initiated a movement to popularize the vernacular style of writing as substitute for the stiff "classical" style, and now the ability of reading and writing as one speaks is growing more usual. "Pai Hua" is going to bring about the cultural unification of a people numbering something like a fifth of the human race.

The many-sided economic problem is another of the lions in the path of advancing China. Four-fifths of the country is to be termed agricultural, and yet nothing like a rational basis has been introduced for the great majority of these 325,000,000, who labor under handicaps customary everywhere two centuries ago. They are being studied and corrected, however, as one illustration will show. Rural co-operative credits (the Raiffeisen system, in the main) were experimented with a half dozen years ago, and with such success that there are today above 100 of these societies, not merely enabling the farmers to borrow money at low interest, so as to improve their economic condition, but also to learn communal co-operation, local self-government, and business fundamentals generally.

To think of the China which we watch, "in the making," as a political entity is to take a view so incomplete as to be virtually wrong. Here is an ancient and conservative nation—yet, also, one that is eager to take its fit place in a new world and keen to learn what must be known to this end—courageously facing problems which the West long since has solved. It is true she may gain from the Occident's experience; it is fact that she is trying so to gain. There is ample justification for the faith that most of the world feels that the Chinese are well on the road which leads to their national salvation.

The Passing of the "Flame Bird"

NATURE lovers the world over will mourn with the deepest concern that the recent West Indian hurricane dealt harshly with bird and plant life and particularly with the gorgeous flamingoes which used to spread their wings in such profusion over the southern section of the United States.

The American Nature Association has drawn attention to the fact that the storm may have wiped out the last colony of these birds, which were sorely hit by the hurricane of two years ago. This colony was in Andros Island, one of the Bahamas, this spot having been declared a sanctuary for flamingoes by the British Government, after the wanton destruction of them by it had been called to its notice.

Elgin W. Forsyth was appointed as a guardian of these birds and had been taking important steps to offset their extermination that had seemed imminent. Now this latest storm has apparently overthrown all his efforts. At any rate the British Government can feel with complete justification that it took every step which was within its power to protect and save these beautiful children of nature.

An Industrial Locarno Conference

THE Swansea "Diamond Jubilee" Trade Union Congress might not inappropriately be described as an Industrial Locarno Conference. It has certainly taken decisions which will have a highly important effect on the future of the organized trade union movement of the British Isles and of the workers as a whole.

The outstanding feature of the Congress was the endorsement by an enormous majority of

the General Council's policy of peace and good will and co-operation with the employers in establishing improved industrial relations. The T. U. C. and its affiliated unions, which control a force of nearly 4,000,000 organized workers, are now committed to the ideals of conciliation and negotiation in preference to struggle and strife. This does not mean that the individual unions have given up their right to strike. That power will continue to be safeguarded, but the Swansea Congress has given a definite peace gesture and the way has been cleared on the trade union side for a big advance in the relations between the employers and the workers.

The General Council's next task will be to proceed with the scheme for setting up a National Industrial Council and joint conciliation boards to investigate industrial disputes which appear imminent, with the object of preventing strikes or lockouts. In the opinion of many of the British trade union leaders, a new understanding is likely to be reached in many big industries in the next twelve months, and it is hoped that grievances will be remedied by peaceful methods, while the employers will be able to look forward to better output, increased production, and the good will which they desire on the part of the workers. The Congress, in charging the General Council with the task of investigating the tactics of disruptive elements in the trade unions, has expressed its disapproval of Communism.

A basic aim in view is the consolidation of the forces of the unions and the amalgamation of unions which are industrially related. There are difficulties in the way, but already there has been a considerable reduction in the number of small unions. The Swansea decisions, it is believed, will do a great deal to render the General Council the central authority for the British trade union movement, and will tend to bring it into greater prominence in the field of collective bargaining. Swansea thus has re-established that confidence in the General Council which it lost in the unfortunate general strike of 1926.

The Theater in the Home

ANTICIPATING the development of television, it is already common belief that the typical well-to-do home in the United States will presently have a private theater, as it now has a radio receiving set. But what will the private theater be like? Many, no doubt, remember the magic lantern: in those quaint, old-fashioned days the father of the family stood on a chair and fastened sheet to the wall; the younger members of the family operated the lantern, their mother smilingly watchful lest they let the lamp smoke. It is not unnatural to think that the theater in the home may be a good deal like that, the family sitting at one end of the room, the actors and actresses, in convincing though counterfeit presentment, performing at the other. But on consideration this idea presents difficulties. The television receiving set will not be as simple as the magic lantern; it appears more than doubtful that the stage can be provided by hanging up a sheet. Although it would be pleasant to have a theater in the home, the thought seems less attractive of having the home in a theater.

An inventor, Dr. Lee De Forest, looking ten years ahead, has recently suggested what the theater in the home will probably look like. "The television screen," says he, "in order to be at all satisfactory for use by the household, must be at least a foot square and preferably eighteen inches by twenty-two inches. This can be in the shape of a ground-glass plate, recessed slightly in the cabinet, where it is in shadow and at the same time visible to a good-sized group of people gathered about the instrument." This is neat, attractive, and economical of domestic space. But it modifies a widespread idea of the theater in the home, and may well bring comfort to those who are apprehensive that the domestic playhouse will ruin the commercial theater. Granting, as one may, that the players in the home theater will have human complexions, move humanlike in colorful scenes, and, apparently, speak their lines trippingly on the tongue, they will nevertheless be a Lilliputian race; nay, more, they will be Lilliputians speaking like Brobdingnagians.

The prophetic inventor says that with talking-motion pictures it "will be essential, in the interests of illusion, to have the sound emanating directly from the screen itself." But even in the interests of illusion it will hardly do to have the size of the voice diminished to match the size of the actor. The motion picture theater has accustomed its audience to Brobdingnagians; the theater in the home will no doubt accustom audiences to Lilliputians. Probably, too, as in the movies, actors and actresses will wax and wane in stature; hero or heroine may be an inch and a half tall in one scene and twenty inches tall in another. Always their voices, to be audible, must be bigger than they are. The security of the public playhouse would seem to be that something "just as good" is always something different.

Editorial Notes

Amazing as is the statement of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics that there are twice as many airplane factories in the United States as there are automobile plants, and that they are six months behind in their orders, it might be well to heed his warning that airplane stocks are peculiarly open to inflation, and to watch investments closely.

Many motorists in the United States who view their worn-out tires and decide that they are on their last legs may be surprised to learn that last year there were imported from the United States into Spain alone \$1,330,000 worth of old "shoes" to be made into footwear.

If United States air officials are right in their assumption that huge air liners will be flying across the continent night and day on regular schedules within five years, the terms Overland Express and the Overland Mail may regain their once romantic connotation.

Whoever the next President may be, that old chestnut will still have its full force, that four months after he takes his seat on March 4, 1929, every bank, factory, and most of the stores in the United States will be closed. July 4!

The Constitution Will Stand

IN THE presidential campaign which has been formally opened by the acceptance speeches of the two opposing candidates, there promises to be more and more attention given to the question of prohibition. On every other important issue before the people at this time—agriculture, waterways, flood control, water power, labor conditions, foreign policy, even the tariff—the views of the two candidates tend to converge. Only on the one question of prohibition is there a sharp divergence, and it promises to be a very sharp one before the campaign closes.

Governor Smith, a friend of liquor by personal preference and political expediency, advocates a rather vague system of state control, permitting individual states to manufacture and dispense liquor within their respective boundaries, subject only to interstate commerce laws and a maximum alcoholic content to be fixed by the Federal Government. Such a system is intended to nullify the Constitution; Governor Smith frankly admits his disapproval of prohibition and declares his intention of making it in effect a dead law.

Herbert Hoover, viewing prohibition from both a humanitarian and an economic standpoint, sees much good in it for the great mass of people, and declares that it shall have a fair trial and strict enforcement before it is condemned.

From one side we have the time-worn panacea of "personal liberty," polished up and presented in the insidious form of the right to get drunk, and incidentally, to become an economic, as well as a moral, physical and social burden. From the other side we have a sober, reasoning attempt to work out the prohibition problem from where we now find it, and gain a permanent solution as quickly, but as logically, as possible. In this struggle, there can be no compromise; there is no half-way ground between two such widely separated positions.

There is an exceedingly interesting parallel to this controversy in the history of the United States, and that is the struggle between the proponents and the opponents of slavery in the twenty years preceding the Civil War. Slavery as an institution existed when the Constitution was framed; it was already established and accepted by many of the thirteen states as a part of the social and economic system. But the operation of the Constitution upon the noble platform of freedom and equal opportunity for all men was obviously doomed to failure as long as a part of the population were to be kept permanently from that freedom.

To abolish slavery at one blow at that time was impossible; but as Lincoln so ably pointed out, the fathers recognized the incompatibility of slavery with the free institutions of a democracy, and by the very language of the Constitution showed that the word "slaves" was not acceptable. Slavery was prohibited in all new states and territories. Furthermore, the Constitution, in setting 1808 as the last year slaves could be imported into the original thirteen states, plainly provided for the extinction of slavery in those states.

But the slave traffic, like the liquor traffic, was less. Its backers did not hesitate to evade the law, and slave running after 1808 was just as frequent as rum-running has been since 1920. With the period of expansion came a new problem. The opening up of the lands west of the Mississippi attracted colonizers from the South, who brought their slaves with them. As these lands became ready to seek admission to the Union as states and territories, they found slavery already flourishing on their soil.

The question arose, "Shall the people of territories or states not already in the Union have the right to exclude slavery from their boundaries?" To Lincoln and the advocates of freedom it was clearly against the intent of the Constitution to spread slavery into new territories.

There is nothing to be gained by temporizing with such a state of consciousness; the crisis must come and decide the issue one way or the other. The United States cannot exist as a free Nation under the Constitution half dry and half wet; it would inevitably as a Union become one or the other, either all wet or all dry. Governor Smith and his friends are proposing something, which, while it bears an innocent exterior, is a thousand times worse than African slavery ever was. That only encompassed a small proportion of the people; this would aim at the moral, physical and economic enslavement of all people, of all colors and ages. Shall the spiritual struggles and triumphs of the Nation's forefathers be so lightly rendered fruitless, and shall its descendants be laden with the task of struggling free of the wreckage of such a debauch?

The Constitution has withstood one attack, and it will survive another. These United States will be united in fact as well as in name; they cannot be disintegrated, but will go forward under a Constitution intact and stronger than ever. The careful attention of Governor Smith and all self-styled "broad-minded" citizens is called to these prophetic and immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, in speaking of the Constitution at Springfield in 1857: "Its authors meant it to be—as, said God, it is now proving itself—a stumblingblock to all those who in their times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism."

F. S.

Notes From Peiping

PEKING (Peking) AFTER an absence of several years, Feng Yu-hsing's troops are again in control of this city, and the acts and words of their enigmatic leader are once more of paramount interest to the citizens here. When Peking was taken over by the Nationalists there was much opposition from various groups to the return of the "Christian General," and as a compromise it was arranged that Yen Hsi-shan should govern the metropolitan area. But little by little Yen Hsi-shan withdrew his soldiers to their native province of Shansi and, as they defeated, Feng's men came in to take their places.

Feng Yu-hsing remains the most picturesque character in China today, always doing and saying the unexpected. Aware of the destitute condition of the people of a certain district in Honan Province, Feng recently utilized the money obtained from the sale of enemy property to build a model village there. A large piece of land convenient to the railway was purchased and four rows of houses capable of accommodating more than 100 families were constructed. A school and social hall were also built and each house was provided with a large vegetable garden. Lectures on good government and similar topics are given every night. The occupants of the village select their own leaders and manage their own affairs. It is said that other villages of a like nature are to be built also and that Feng Yu-hsing is also planning the construction of a hotel near the railroad station for the benefit of needy travelers.

The work of converting the imperial pleasure grounds in Peiping into public parks, begun at the time of the revolution seventeen years ago, is being continued under the present administration. As a sign that the royal enclosures belong to the people, the early Republicans opened the Temple of Heaven, the North Lake area, and a garden within the Forbidden City itself for the residents of Peiping, subject only to a small admission fee. Now the Three Lakes Public Park, formerly a most beautiful and secluded part of the Forbidden City, with palatial buildings on the banks of three artificial lakes, is soon to be opened likewise. One of the palaces adjoining the South Lake is to house the Metropolitan Library pending completion of the modern library building, which is being financed by Boxer indemnity money remitted by the United States.

The Peking Students Union, at a recent meeting here, drew up a number of resolutions which have been forwarded as a petition to the Nanking Government. The union first recommends that the miscellaneous paper currency now being issued by the provinces should be prohibited, as the confusion in rates of exchange works hardship on the people. Next, the students declare that many judicial reforms are necessary before foreigners can be expected to relinquish extraterritoriality. In particular the Anglo-American system which enables a prisoner to demand a speedy trial or release on bail is recommended. Disbandment of all troops not organized into a national army of defense is also advocated, as are several changes in the political organization of the Kuomintang. Central financial control is stated to be a necessity, and the students urge that no local levies be allowed without central authorization. Lastly, the resolutions ask that military men be prohibited from taking civil office, that a board of civil service examiners be named to test applicants for these posts, and that a board of censors be established to criticize the government.

Twenty-five national "humiliation days" have been specified by the Ministry of the Interior as worthy of official observance to remind the people of China of their grievances against foreign powers. Each day is the anniversary of the signing of some "unequal" treaty, the loss of some territory, or some other occasion on which the Nation was humbled. A large number of new holidays in memory of Kuomintang victories and so forth have also been added to the Chinese calendar.

A circular telegram has been sent through China by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, apprising the people of his success in negotiating the new commercial treaty with the United States. The feature of the agreement is the recognition of China's right to tariff autonomy, Dr. Wang points out. The struggle for customs independence has been going on for eighty years, he declares, and the step taken by the United States will doubtless cause all other countries to follow suit soon.

Word received here from the distant Province of Szechuan indicates that the five-striped flag of the early Republic of China, and not the blue and white banner of the Kuomintang, still flies in that territory, and that its chief defender is Wu Pei-fu, who was the leading general in all China until four years ago. Although defeated, Wu Pei-fu still holds the respect of the people because of his classical culture, his refusal to seek refuge in a foreign concession in time of personal danger, and his financial honesty. For some time he has been in retirement in Szechuan, but it is apparent that he is now active in military and political affairs once more.